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January 29 1976

THE TIMES

Sixty days in the dark
that broke
Patty Hearst, page 14

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yesterday that the new Govern-
o take its time in introducing
as. In his long awaited policy
arias, the Prime Minister. offered
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id. however, promise a two-
ature and a revision of Franco
basic human rights.

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war—which virtually annuls the
basic human rights promised in
other laws, would be revised
too. But it would not be
repealed.
In general the speech was
more conservative than his first
policy speech, delivered in
1970 during General Franco's
lifetime. Some members of the
Cortes considered it to mark
a triumph for the "bunker",
the hard-line right wing of the
regime.
Senior Arias even hedged
about democracy—a word he
used not quite so frequently
as he used the name of the
late dictator—saying that the
country will have "Spanish
democracy", something differ-
ent from that of other
Western countries because
Spain is different. The phrase
was reminiscent of General
Franco's "organic democracy".
Senior Fidel Caraza, one of
the small minority of the Cortes
who are directly elected rather
than chosen or appointed, said
after the speech: "The Prime
Minister has set the clock back
20 years." It was Senior Caraza
who was insulted and threatened
by fellow members of the
Cortes last week for daring to
raise an objection to a special
pension for the dictator's widow.
Another MP, Senior Josep
Mella, said the speech was made
from the "Franco era and not
from the modern". Yet another,
Senior Jaime Campa, said it
contained "more evasions than
concrete platforms".
He expected the majority of the
Cortes applauded warmly many
times throughout the speech,
particularly whenever the name
of Franco was mentioned.
The Prime Minister openly
admitted that his Government
was one of "continuity". He
squashed hopes for a broad
amnesty for political prisoners
and political exiles by saying:
"There are some things no
society can accept, can pardon
or can forget."
The speech offered little hope
of meeting the demands of
many opposition groups for a
federal solution to the regional
problems felt by Catalonia, the
Basque country and other
regions. Senior Arias said that
regions would have to express
their personalities through the
"community groupings" recently
established by the Govern-
ment. The regions would be
"institutionally organized", but
without "falling into national-
ism or separatism".
At a press conference in
Madrid tonight the Spanish
Communist Party denounced the
speech as "a pure and simple
continuation of the regime".
The party spokesman commented:
"No evolution is possible while
the fundamental Francoist
institutions continue".

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Mercenaries recruited in Britain leave for Angola

By Stewart Tandler
Two contingents of British
mercenary left London
yesterday to join the Western
backed FNLA forces in the
Angolan war. Over 90 men
boarded two flights to Belgium,
where they caught a charter
flight to Kinshasa in Zaïre.

One group of 43 men caught
a Sabena flight to Brussels at
9 am. They were led by Mr
John Banks, one of their
recruiters. A second batch of
over 50 left on a flight to
Antwerp just after midday.

The men are reported to be
receiving £150 a week for fight-
ing the Marxist-orientated
MPLA and its Cuban allies. The
recruiting has been attributed
to a security company called
Security Advisory Services.

After the departure of the
men their position was raised
in the House of Commons by
Mr Stanley Newens, Labour
and Co-operative Party MP for
Barrow, who asked Mr
Callaghan, the Foreign
Secretary, to stop the recruit-
ment. Mr Callaghan told him:
"I certainly deplore the recruit-
ment of mercenaries. It is
highly undesirable in present
circumstances, just as I deplore
the entry of the Cubans."

Police at both Heathrow and
Surrey, but attempts yesterday
to reach it by telephone or
telex brought no reply.

The firm seems to have had
a number of different partners
involved at different times.
Checks on it last year showed
it as registered in the business
names register on August 14,
1975, with four partners.

Switzerland bans Briton for
life, page 6: leading article,
page 15.



British mercenaries, recruited to fight in the Angolan war, at Heathrow airport yesterday.

what is happening is being kept
secret from us. I found out
about the job through a friend
who had a friend who knew
someone. A couple of phone
calls and an interview later and
it was on.

In Brussels, the men
remained largely taciturn about
their role. They refused to talk
to reporters or be photographed,
although one said that they
would fight world communism
in Angola.

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TUC chief hints at split with Government

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor.

A split between the Govern-
ment and the unions became
apparent yesterday at a meet-
ing of the TUC General Council
when left-wingers called for a
special conference to draw up
new policies.
Trade union support for wage
restraint and the social con-
tract might ebb away if the
Government failed to heed
union warnings on the need to
curb unemployment, Mr Len
Murray, general secretary of
the TUC, said after a two-hour
debate on the economy and
jobs.
His veiled threat to the
stability of the TUC's "special

relationship" with the Govern-
ment came after an unsuccessful
move by Mr Clive Jenkins,
general secretary of the Asso-
ciation of Scientific, Technical
and Managerial Staffs, to call
an emergency conference of
trade union executives to dis-
cuss a fresh approach to the
economic issues of the day. The
proposal was defeated by 25
votes to five.
The general council adopted
without dissent a statement
calling on the Government to
implement a five-point pro-
gramme "at an early date":
one of our regions has seen
its business go up by 10 times
in that period. We were not
expecting this.

vestment. It closed with a
warning to the Government.
"We do not need to wait
for the Budget. The time for
action on this five-point pro-
gramme is now. Trade unions
have completely fulfilled their
commitments, and a failure to
move in this direction could
jeopardize the efforts of those
who are striving to ensure the
social contract was still
alive.
"The essential framework of
cooperation is intact," he
argued, adding ominously:

"We are still determined to
maintain and develop the social
contract, but there could come
a point—don't ask me when it
would be—when the support of
our members for that policy
could ebb away.
"We are saying to the Govern-
ment: 'Don't take us, the
trade unionists of this country,
for granted', he added.
His remarks indicate a little
of the growing anxiety among
union leaders of a rank-and-
file revolt over continued
acceptance of wage restraint
when unemployment is still
rising fast. The five who voted
for the Jenkins proposal for a
special conference of executives
Continued on page 2, col 2

Demand brings curb on 'instant mash'

By Hugh Clayton

Supplies of "instant" mashed
potato, once to be restricted for
the first time since the potato
shortage began. Manufacturers
said yesterday that they faced
a sudden increase in demand
from grocers.
They are intensifying security
on stores of fresh potatoes. The
three fold rise in prices since
last year has made stocks worth
stealing.

Mr Dominic Cadbury, chair-
man of Cadbury Typhoo, said
that output of his company's
Smash had reached 140 tons a
week compared with little more
than 100 tons a year ago. But
the supply was still a fifth be-
low demand.
Dorkey Foods, who make

Wondermash and Yeoman
mashed potatoes, were not re-
stricted supplies, but Mr God-
frey Bland, sales and marketing
director, said, they might do so
in the next day or two.
"In the last 10 days the
grocery trade has started order-
ing in a very big way," he said.
One of our regions has seen
its business go up by 10 times
in that period. We were not
expecting this.

Demand from shoppers had
risen by a fifth in the past
month, he added. The company
had increased imports of
mashed potatoes from North
America. "For the first time
we have a formal security
arrangement for our stores. In
the past the cost of providing
security would have been al-
most as much as the potatoes
were worth."

Days lost last year through strikes fewest since 1968

By Tim Congdon
Economics Staff

Fewer days were lost through
strikes last year than in any
year since 1968. The total, at
5,957,000, compares with
4,672,000 in 1968, according to
the latest Department of
Employment Gazette published
today.
The 1975 total is a marked
reduction on 1974, when
14,750,000 working days were
lost. Most of this reduction can
be explained by the number of

days lost in coal mining at
51,000 in 1975 against 5,625,000
during the miners' strike in
1974.
There was also a reduction
in the number of workers in-
volved in industrial disputes
during the year—from 1,626,400
in 1974 to 805,600. By far the
most seriously affected indus-
tries were engineering, where
166,100 were involved in a
stoppage at one point, and motor
vehicle manufacture, where
163,800 were strike-bound.

Although last year's perfor-
mance is the best since 1968, the
number of working days lost
was still considerably more than
found in a typical year in the
1950s and early 1960s. For most
of this period the year's figure
was under three million.
The Gazette analysis also
reveals that the proportion of
workers on short-time in manu-
facturing industries rose in
November to 3.4 per cent, from
2.9 per cent in October. The
number on short-time was more
than twice as high as in Novem-
ber, 1974 when the proportion
was 1.5 per cent.
Overtime working is also
showing the effects of the reduc-
tion. The proportion of opera-
tives working overtime rose
from 30.5 per cent in October to
31.8 per cent in November, but
was still much lower than in
November the previous year,
when the figure was 35.6 per
cent.
Business Diary, page 19

Mr Wilson rebuffs NEC on honours

By Michael Hanfield
Political Staff

The Prime Minister made
known his displeasure last
night at the approval by the
Labour Party National Execu-
tive Committee earlier in the
day of a resolution which by
implication attacked the
honours system. The resolu-
tion, passed by 12 votes to
two, was initiated by Mr Ian
Mikardo, a leading left-winger
on the national executive.
It is said the NEC noted
that a life peerage had been
bestowed, presumably on Mr
Wilson's recommendation, "on
the head of the company which
is the largest contributor to the
funds of the Conservative Party
and its allies". It expressed
the hope "that the object of
this exercise was not to encour-
age increased donations to
those funds from other com-
panies".
The man referred to was Sir
Raymond Brookes, chairman of
Guest Keen and Neale, who
received a life peerage on
December 18, last year.
Mr Wilson regarded the issue
in a serious constitutional light.
He wrote to Mr Ronald Hay-
ward, general secretary of the
party, saying that in the "press
statement from 10 Downing
Street in respect of all the
honours gazetted on that day it
was made clear that Sir
Raymond Brookes, together
with two others, had been re-
commended after consultation
with the Leader of the Opposi-
tion".
The letter continued: "Had
the mover of the resolution and
those who supported him
troubled to consult The Times
newspaper for that day they
would have seen in its report
that these names had been re-
commended by the Opposition
Leader.
"That was in accordance with
long-established practice in re-
spect of honours, going back at
least a quarter of a century.

Quebec gives assurance over Games

By Michael Hanfield
Political Staff

Montreal, Jan 28.—Olympic
organizers here will recommend
the International Olympic
Committee, meeting in Inns-
bruck on Monday, that Montreal
should be allowed to go ahead
with staging the 1976 games
as it can now have arrange-
ments ready in time.
"On the basis of a new
critical path, we are able to say
the stadium and the pool will
be ready for the games on
July 17," Dr Victor Goldbloom,
the Quebec Minister in charge
of the Olympics, told a news
conference. "I said they would
be ready. I did not say the
stadium will be complete." A
plan had been formulated to
finish the stadium after the
games.
Dr Goldbloom heads the
installations board.
The city had encountered
building delays and soaring
costs while it controlled the
project. The total cost of
staging the games has risen
from an original estimate of
\$210m (£105m) to more than
\$1,000m (£500m).
"Today we leave for
Innsbruck," Dr Goldbloom
said. "We will report to the
International Olympic Com-
mittee. I am able to say that, as
long as we have the continuing
cooperation of everyone con-
cerned—and this is a vital con-
cern—we expect to have ready
the stadium and the pool."
Without the cooperation of all
concerned, however, "we could
be in trouble"—UPI and
Reuters.

Lord Killarin, page 10

Envoy voted in

Washington, Jan 28.—The
Senate confirmed today the
nomination of Mrs Anne Ar-
mstrong to be the first woman
ambassador to Britain. Mrs
Armstrong, who is 48, succeeds
Mr Elliot Richardson who is
now America's Secretary of
Commerce.—AP.

Mr Wilson appeals to Iceland to 'cool it' and control gunboats

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Wilson left no one in the
Commons yesterday in any
doubt of the fragile state of the
cod war negotiations with Ice-
land. He told the House that it
could be two or three days
before it was known whether
an agreement could be reached.

Seldom has the Prime Min-
ister chosen his words so care-
fully and with such precision.
Deeply worrying for the Govern-
ment is the apparent reluctance
or inability of the Icelandic
authorities to control their gun-
boats on the fishing grounds.

It was clear from Mr Wilson's
tone that he is only too acutely
aware that at any hour the
whole delicate balance may be
toppled by further harassment
of the British trawler fleet and
that the frigates now waiting
outside the 200-mile zone will
have to be sent sailing to the
rescue.

He told the House: "We have
made clear that any continued
interference—and I am
extremely 'worried' about
reports in the last two or three
hours—that if the Icelandic
Government are not prepared
to accept what we have agreed
with them about cooling it, that
if necessary we shall have to
protect our ships against
harassment."

Within the past two hours,
Mr Wilson said, he had been
in touch with Mr Hallgrímsson,
the Icelandic Prime Minister,
to reemphasize the need to
reduce tension. The Prime
Minister went on:

"It will not be easy to find
a solution to this most delicate
problem." Mr Hallgrímsson was
now discussing the situation
with his colleagues in Reykjavik
and Mr Wilson expected to be
in touch with him shortly.

He emphasized at least four
times, with words that were
clearly aimed at the Icelandic
negotiators, that it was vitally
important that nothing should
happen on the fishing banks to
heighten tension. He pointed
out that even during critical
moments in the London talks
the situation had been com-
plicated by the action of the
coastguard vessels.

MPs in all parts of the House
responded well to Mr Wilson's
plea that they should not press
him for details of the various
formulae for a solution and that
they should say nothing that
would exacerbate the situation.

Mr Maundling, for the Tory
Front Bench, agreed that at this
delicate stage of the negotia-
tions it would be wise to re-
serve comment.

Mr James Johnson, a Labour
MP from Hull, said that for
every 1,230 tons of fish not
caught in the British quota, 25
to 30 men were unemployed
and one vessel was put back
into the yard for demolition.
The trawler fleet had caught
no fish for 48 hours and had
been in an exemplary
fashion.

Mr Wilson replied that he
had urged the Icelandic Govern-
ment to "cool it". They had
been left in no doubt that Brit-
ain, while passionately hoping
for an agreement, reserved fully
the right to protect British
fishermen while about their
legal business in fishing waters
which Britain did not accept as
closed to it.

Every day that a decision was
postponed endangered the situ-
ation on the high seas.

Mr Wilson pointed out that
the scientists at the recent Lon-
don talks did not reach agree-
ment on what the stocks of fish
should be on conservation
grounds. But Britain had shown
much flexibility.

Frustrating ban, page 6

Dr Kaunda invokes full emergency powers

From Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Jan 28

President Kaunda tonight
invoked the sweeping powers
which exist under Zambia's state
of emergency which has been
in force since the Rhodesian
declaration of independence 10
years ago.
In a radio and television
broadcast Dr Kaunda gave what
he termed the "deteriorating
security situation" as his reason
for invoking the powers.
"This drastic measure is
being taken in response to the
security situation now develop-

ing and is designed to protect
the Zambian constitution."

On Rhodesia, he said the
situation was grave and Zambia
needed to be prepared to see
an intensification of the armed
struggle there.

He also cited problems in
neighbouring Angola, South-
West Africa (Namibia) and the
deteriorating internal security
situation caused by "subversive
action by foreign elements" as
reasons for his action.

In a reference to the Angola
civil war, he said: "A plunder-
ing tiger with its deadly claws
are coming in through the back
door."

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Lord De La Warr dies at 75

Lord De La Warr, who held office under
four Prime Ministers—MacDonald, Bal-
win, Chamberlain and Churchill, and
Cabinet office under the last two, died
yesterday at the age of 75. He and Lord
Shinwell were the only surviving members
of the Ramsay MacDonald Government,
and he and Lord Aron the only survivors
of the Baldwin Administrations.
Obituary, page 16

Dismissing MPs

Labour's left wing scored a victory at
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dismiss their MPs.
Page 2

IRA blamed: The Dublin Government put most of the blame for its tough Budget on the Provisional IRA

Abortion experiment: The Government
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for a trial period of two years.
Page 2

oman: The three most important rebel leaders have surrendered to government forces

Middle East: Mr Rabin tells the United
States Congress that Israel will go more
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HOME NEWS

Some Tories criticize decision to oppose Government on jobs

By David Wood
Political Editor

Some Conservative backbenchers, though by no means a majority, are appalled by the decision of Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet to table an amendment to the government motion on unemployment for today's debate in the Commons.

The crucial decision was taken not only in the Shadow Cabinet but also in a joint meeting of the finance and employment committees of the 1922 Committee, with Mr James Prior, frontbench spokesman on employment, in the chair. Mr Prior will be the principal Opposition speaker in today's debate.

A minority of Conservative backbenchers had expected that the Opposition would avoid tabling an amendment to the Government's motion for tactical reasons and also on principle to allow the group of Labour MPs to vote against the motion.

At the joint meeting Mr Prior made clear that he and the Shadow Cabinet wanted a vote on a Conservative amendment opposing the Government's unemployment motion, even though there is no argument on the Conservative side that a counter-inflationary policy and public expenditure make rising unemployment inevitable.

The Conservative backbenchers wanted to exploit the Government's difficulties over unemployment, for what some of their colleagues believe to be crude partisan purposes. The relatively small group of dissenters argued that both tactically and on principle the Conservative Party in the Commons should allow the Government and the Labour left to be split.

The minority holds that the Conservative Opposition cannot ask for a stable pound and cuts in public expenditure and then deny that its prescription for the country's ills will be painful.

After the backbench meeting a few Conservative MPs began to have their first doubts about Mrs Thatcher's leadership and

the judgment of some of the lieutenants who surround her.

Mr John Nott, a frontbench spokesman on Treasury affairs, deputizing for Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, the shadow chancellor, who is in East Africa, will be the other principal speaker for the Conservatives. He is believed to share in some of the backbenchers' doubts about the wisdom of tabling an amendment.

Mr John Mendelson, MP for Penistone, Mr Eric Heffer, and other members of the *Tribune* group, pleaded in the Commons yesterday for their amendment to be called in addition to the Conservatives'.

The Government's chief speakers will be Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment. Their motion states:

That this House, while welcoming the reduction in the rate of inflation and the improvement in the balance of payments as an essential basis for economic recovery, expresses its deep concern at the continuing rise in unemployment and its determination to take all possible effective measures to reduce it so as to ensure continuing growth with stable prices.

The amendment from Mrs Thatcher and the Shadow Cabinet would make the motion read: That this House regrets that unemployment will be higher and will endure longer as a direct result of the Government's failure to take such action as to reduce import controls; but deplores the lack of an effective economic recovery based on a prosperous private sector and the reduction of state spending and borrowing.

The *Tribune* amendment would make it read: That this House, gravely concerned at the rising level of unemployment, urges Her Majesty's Government to take immediate action to deal with this continuing problem, including early measures of controlled retrenchment and effective import controls, backed by a socialist industrial strategy.

Parliamentary report, page 9
Leading article, page 15

£27,000 in protest fund

By Diana Geddes

The social security tax fund into which members of the National Federation of Self-Employed have been invited to put their National Health Insurance contributions in protest against the Government's refusal to grant them tax relief on the new 8 per cent earnings-related levy on the self-employed, has reached more than £27,000 in the first four weeks, Mr David Kelly, the federation's national spokesman, said yesterday.

The fund, which has been set up in a large building society, was opened on January

1, the day the levy came into operation. The levy was compared to a rate of twenty or thirty a day, Mr Kelly said.

The Inland Revenue, which collects the levy for the Department of Health and Social Security, said that while interest of 9 per cent was charged on income tax not paid on time, no interest was payable on overdue NHI contributions. Anyone who refused to pay the levy could, however, be taken to court and an order made for payment. If still refused to pay, he would be guilty of contempt of court.

1m jobless predicted for 5 years

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Prior, shadow spokesman on employment, said yesterday that the Government had created a situation in which a million people were likely to be unemployed in each of the next five years. He said the right of the probable circumstances, rather than wishful hopes of a speedy recovery, that a manpower strategy should be planned, he said.

His speech, at a London *Times* conference, in which he will make in the Commons today in the unemployment debate.

He said: "It would appear from newspaper reports that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is suggesting that unemployment can be reduced to the sort of levels which existed during the last period of Conservative government by mid-1978."

"This is manifestly absurd. The Chancellor has consistently got his unemployment predictions wrong. Last April, when unemployment was just over 700,000, he was talking about being 'close to the bottom of the trough' and stating confidently: 'Fortunately, the alternative to recession now is not a continuing rise in unemployment over the indefinite future.'"

"It is time he admitted that every authoritative forecast disagrees with him, and that his record is better than his; it is time he admitted that the situation is now out of control."

Mr Prior recognized the difficulty the Government would encounter in trying to get the agreement of the TUC to an even more restrictive pay norm next year. It had established a direct relationship between pay and unemployment.

"First, the policy was sold to the TUC by the Government, and by the TUC to its members on the basis that high unemployment generally could be avoided only if pay settlements were restrained. Secondly, the effective penalty for a breach of the policy by a group of workers is that some of them will then be made redundant."

It had been true of previous income policies that they became gradually more generous with the passage of time. But with the passage of time, the £6 policy is intended to be the first part of a policy that will reduce our rate of inflation to a competitive level over a period of years. This implies that the amount available for pay increases in the year from July, 1976, will be less than in the present period, and that even smaller pay increases will be the target in the following year.

Conference report, page 18

Mr Murray hints at differences

Continued from page 1

to debate the TUC's economic review, due at the end of next month, Mr Murray, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades; Mr Terence Parry, leader of the Fire Brigades Union; Mr Kenneth Williams, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers; and Mr Alan Sapper, of the cine technicians' union, ACTT.

In its programme of measures on which the Government "can act, act quickly and achieve results quickly", the TUC is calling for:

1. Doubling the temporary employment subsidy to £20 a week; paying a six-month ban on dismissals of 200 or more in the assisted areas and 400 elsewhere; bringing forward the provisions of the Employment Protection Act obliging advance notification of redundancies.

2. Creating new jobs by giving an extra £30m to the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) extending the selective recruitment subsidy for school-leavers and providing a "job-training subsidy" for companies establishing new jobs in high-unemployment areas.

3. Providing the MSC with an extra £10m to create another 35,000 training places this year.

4. Investing in new machines by giving extra funds to the National Enterprise Board for finance stock buildings, particularly in the machine-tool industry.

5. Acting urgently to protect industries such as motor, electronics, textiles, clothing and footwear, cutlery and paper and board, which have been badly affected by imports.

TUC leaders will be looking for an indication of the intentions of Mr Healey, the Chancellor, when unemployment is debated today in the Commons.

Leading article, page 15

Britain rebuked over nuclear project

By Our Science Editor

An angry note has been sent to the Government protesting against the ending of the Dragon nuclear research project at Winfrith Heath, Dorset.

It comes from the Energy, Research and Technology Committee of the European Parliament with a request to Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, to give an explanation. The committee criticizes "the confused manner in which the Dragon research project, sponsored by the European Community, is being brought to an end."

The Dragon reactor has a new type of nuclear fuel sys-

A woman outbids the room at Stonor sale

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Mrs Phyllis Mayo, a Henley-on-Thames dealer, spent £30,570 at Stonor Park yesterday acquiring about three-quarters of the contents offered for sale from that historic house.

She said afterwards that all her purchases would be for sale in her six-room shop at Henley: Lord Camoys' collection of stuffed birds—the most expensive of which, a golden eagle, made £380—will be displayed in her windows.

Lord Camoys, she said, was a regular visitor to her shop; she had been in Henley for 27 years and made her gesture for sentimental reasons. "I shall be back tomorrow", she added.

From the point of view of Lord Camoys and Phillips, the auctioneers, the sale was a resounding success, bringing a total of £42,065, with a buyer for every lot. Phillips had been cautious in their estimate, which totalled about £19,000 for the day; Mr Christopher Weston, the chairman, admitted that he had been hoping for £25,000. The more important items are included in today's sale, for which estimates total about £77,000.

So far there appears to have been no more to resolve the family argument over the sale of the house. Lady Camoys said yesterday: "We have no offer on the table from Thomas Stonor for Stonor Park. There have been statements in the press that my son has made an

offer; these are incorrect. We have had no offer from him."

Mr Stonor, however, approached yesterday morning, was as anxious as ever to buy the house and despondent at his parents' determination not to listen to any mediator. None of the immediate family attended the sale.

The sale was conducted in a 120ft long marquee on the lawn, behind two days at a cost of £1,000. It is supposed to hold 500 people, but probably stretched to 650 or so yesterday. The other bidders were in a spending mood, in spite of Mrs Mayo.

They paid top prices for every lot—even the many



Some of the 500 or more people who packed the auction marquee at Stonor Park.

written-in ones of whose nature even the auctioneers were not certain. A quantity of kitchen utensils ("very speculative lots", the sale foreman commented) went for £32.

The Camoys have clearly made quite a lot of last-minute decisions about what to sell. Another written-in lot, announced by Phillips as "a pair of brass table lamps", was bid by Mrs Mayo to £480; they were in fact nice French Empire pieces.

It looks like rather a dangerous game from the sellers' point of view; written into today's sale and uncatalogued are four eighteenth-century Gothic revival painted chairs. They are among the most distinguished and valuable items included in the two-day sale.

The top prices yesterday were paid for two nineteenth-century landscapes at £2,200 each, both bought by Mrs Mayo. The George Vicat Cole view of "Great Marlow on Thames" had been estimated at £1,500, and Benjamin Williams' "The Last Gleam" at £2,000.

The greatest interest, however, attached to Lord Camoys' personal collection of natural history items, stuffed birds and butterflies, which made a total of £12,842. They came at the end of the sale and there was a roar of laughter and groans as Mrs Mayo, once again, bought the first lot.

In fact, she bought most of them, having secured the first eight lots for prices up to £100, she let the ninth go at £28 to the Natural History Museum, a carriage crew. There were cheers as the buyer was announced. The following lot, a jay, she let go to Mr Terry Paterson, having bid him up to £340 (estimate £20). Even the butterflies fetched fantastic prices, one group of nine cases going to £210.

The lowest estimate on Phillips' list was £2 for a leather desk blotting pad with a couple of lamp-stands thrown in; the lot went for £42.

Other sale news, page 16

Win for Labour left on dismissal of MPs

By Our Political Staff

Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was one of a minority at a meeting yesterday of the Labour Party's national executive who attempted to resist left-wing moves to make it easier for constituency parties to dismiss their MPs.

He gave a warning that pressure groups might take over a constituency if the national executive agreed to a proposal from Mr Mikardo that every constituency association during a parliament should have the right to hold candidate selection conferences.

The left wing had been beaten on the Mikardo proposal at a meeting of the party's organization subcommittee earlier this week, but yesterday it succeeded by 12 votes to 10 in having the matter referred back for examination.

The national executive agreed to extend the period in which Mr Hayward, general secretary of the party, should act as mediator between Mr Pringle, Minister for Overseas Development, and the constituency Labour Party of Newham, North-east, which has dismissed him as its MP.

Mr Hayward said at a press conference afterwards: "I told them that if I was to do the job correctly it would be necessary to do it my own way. This is a family affair. I have been down in Newham and I am not complaining at the reception I have been given."

The national executive also approved a motion requesting the Government not to commit the United Kingdom to elections for a European Parliament until the executive and the Conservative and the Conservative Against Federal Europe.

Film man on 'beans and toast' diet

Mr Kenneth Hughes, a film producer, told a High Court judge yesterday that for the past year he had been living on £20 a week unemployment benefit and eating baked beans and toast.

Mr Hughes, aged 53, producer of *Alfie Darling*, *Cromwell* and *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang*, was given a suspended 21-day jail sentence for not keeping up maintenance payments to his second wife, Cherry, and their daughter, Melinda.

Mrs Hughes, aged 35, of York Terrace East, Regent's Park, London, had sought his committal over arrears totalling £242. They were married in 1970. Mrs Hughes was granted a decree nisi last year on the ground that they had lived apart for more than two years.

NHS study may touch on private practice

By Our Medical Reporter

Sir Alexander Morrison, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University and newly appointed chairman of the Royal Commission on the National Health Service, said yesterday that he thought it inevitable that it would look into aspects of private practice as it concerned the service.

When the royal commission was set up last October, the Prime Minister, making clear that the Government's plans for phasing out pay beds was a matter for Parliament, said that important borderline questions about private practice remained and the commission, if it wished, would be free to consider them.

The British Medical Association has generally welcomed Sir Alexander's appointment and has begun to prepare evidence.

Sir Alexander said he was in no doubt about the urgency of the task facing the commission and thought that it ought to set a deadline for its report.

As soon as the members were appointed they must get down to identifying the crucial difficulties, but their report would probably take two or three years.

He did not think that the commission, unless requested to do so by the Government, should produce an interim report.

"If it may well be as are books in circulation as are offensive as the *Inside Linda Lovelace*," he said, "it is irrelevant to your question."

"If this book is not within the definition of obscenity it might well be to imagine anything falling into that category."

MP to quit catering post

Mr James Dunn, Labour MP for Liverpool, Kirkdale, confirmed yesterday that he is to resign next month as chairman of the Commons catering subcommittee.

He said his decision had no connexion with the subcommittee's controversial purchase of German crockery costing £12,000. He had accepted the job two years ago for a limited period.

Book ban 'not breach of human rights'

From Our Correspondent

Strasbourg, Jan 28

The European Commission of Human Rights has found in a report published here today that the banning of *The Little Red Schoolbook* by British courts in 1971 did not constitute a breach of the European Human Rights Convention. The case will now be tried by the European Court of Human Rights.

In 1972 Mr Richard Handyside, the publisher, lodged a complaint that the British court ban on the book constituted an infringement of his freedom of expression and his right to peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. The book, of which

a revised edition is on sale in Britain, presents subjects for schoolchildren varying from sex and drugs to "dealing with grown-ups".

The commission finds that the seizure of the book and the fines imposed on Mr Handyside, under the Obscene Publications Acts gave rise to an interference with his right to freedom of expression protected by the convention.

However, by eight votes to five, the commission was satisfied that the interference was necessary in a democratic society for the protection of morals of young persons.

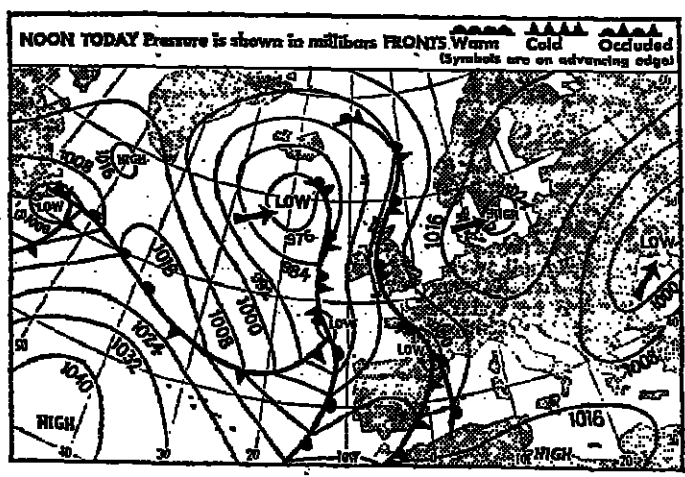
Similarly, although the commission considered the British authorities to have interfered

with Mr Handyside's peaceful enjoyment of his possessions, the thought that both seizure and fine were a forfeiture (by 9 votes to 8) was reasonable, being in the interest.

The commission's being legally only a seven-man court, the European Court of Human Rights has been ruled on the case.

Presided over by the chamber including from Germany, the Netherlands, Britain, Sweden, and the Soviet Union, Gerald Fitzmaurice, of the hearing is to open shortly.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 7.45 am
Sun sets: 4.43 pm
Moon rises: 6.12 am
Moon sets: 9.16 pm

New moon: 31 January 31.12 to 7.13 am.
High water: London Bridge, 12.5 am, 6.40 am (21.1ft); 12.37 pm, 6.50 pm (21.4ft).
Low water: London Bridge, 12.00 am (38.4ft); 6.14 pm, 12.12 pm (38.6ft).
Dover, 9.48 am, 6.00 pm (19.8ft); 10.14 pm, 6.20 am (20.5ft).
Hull, 4.43 am, 6.56 am (21.7ft); 5.1 pm, 6.56 am (22.3ft).
Liverpool, 9.33 am, 8.7m (26.4ft); 10.22 pm, 8.6m (28.1ft).

A trough of low pressure will be slow moving over the British Isles. Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE and central N.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sm, snow.

Today
Sun rises: 7.45 am
Sun sets: 4.43 pm
Moon rises: 6.12 am
Moon sets: 9.16 pm

England, E Midlands: Dry, bright spells; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 4°C (39°F).

East Anglia and E England: Dry, bright spells; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 1°C (34°F).

Central S and NW England, W Midlands: Cloudy, mostly dry, perhaps rain or sleet in places, snow on hills; wind SE, moderate or fresh, max temp 5°C (41°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Cloudy, rain at times, perhaps rain or sleet in places, snow on hills; wind SE, moderate or fresh, max temp 7°C (45°F).

NE England: Mostly dry, bright spells; wind SE, fresh; max temp 3°C (37°F).

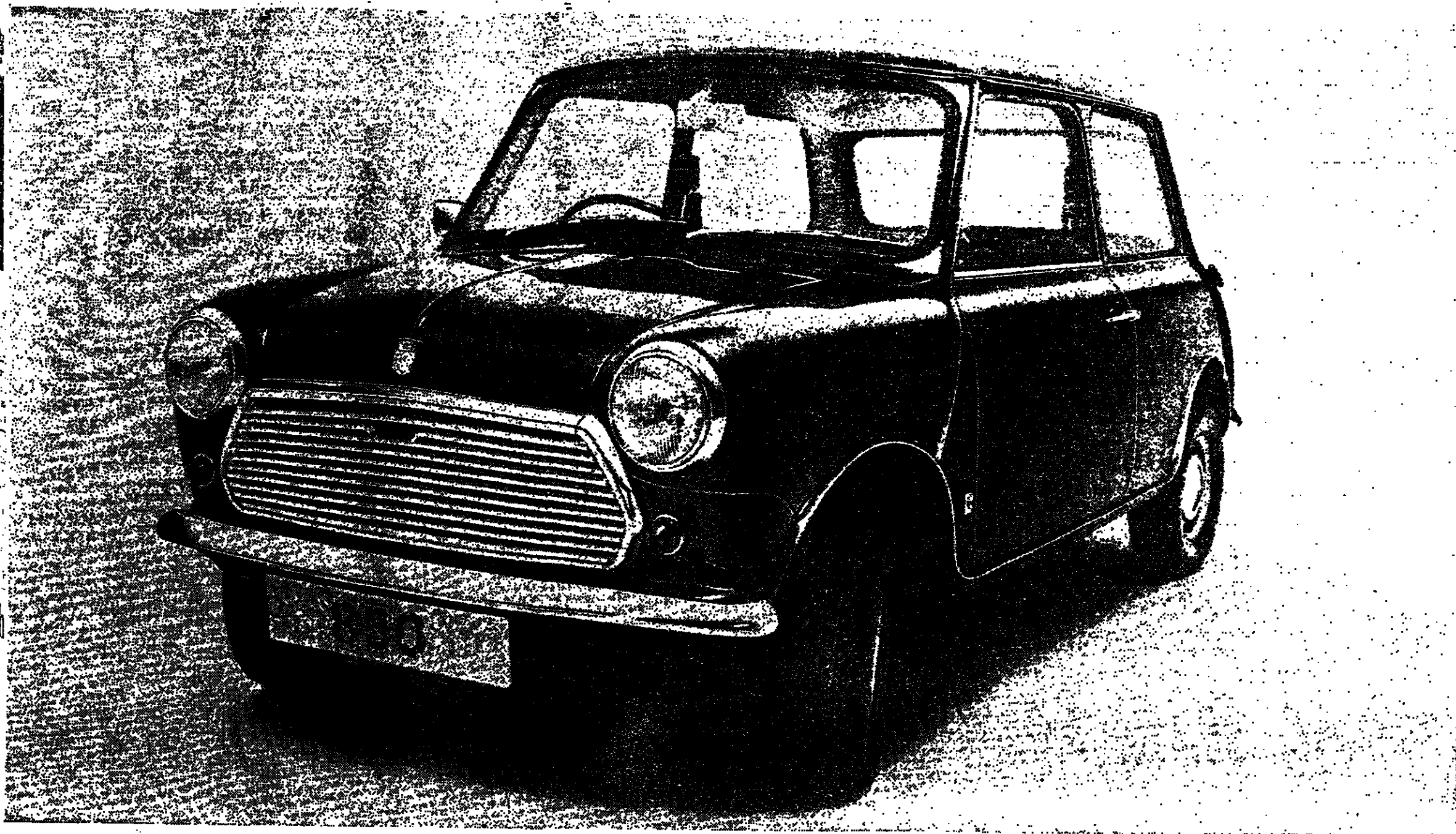
Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Probably remaining dry, cold and bright in E, cloudy in W with rain at times; snow on high ground; temp near normal.

Overseas sailing times

Published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. Times are approximate and subject to change without notice. For full details see the shipping section of the *Times*.

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The Mini that made £10 profit

...an engineer, of Kent told me: "I bought a standard Mini 850—no extras—in late 1973 for just £710 plus £25 road tax and about £10 for number plates and delivery charges. It cost me £745 on the road. It was a second car and I only did about 11,000 miles in it. "Two weeks ago I decided to sell it. A friend in the trade showed me Glass's Guide which quoted a retail price for that model and year of £835. I eventually sold it privately for £755—£10 more than I paid originally."

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*While existing stocks last.

HOME NEWS

Two charities will carry out day-care abortion work for trial period of two years

By John Roper
Medical Reporter

The Department of Health and Social Security is to permit two charitable trusts to undertake day-care abortions for a trial period of two years beginning next month.

The decision comes after a pilot scheme carried out at the nursing home in Brighton of the British Pregnancy Advisory Service, the biggest abortion charity, at the request of the department in 1974. Apart from that, no day-care abortions have been performed in Britain outside the National Health Service, in which about six thousand are carried out annually.

The centre is prepared to receive applications from next Monday for operations at its three homes: Blackdown, near Lenington Spa; the Marley-side Nursing Home, Liverpool; and Winton, at Brighton. The charge will remain the same as for other terminations: £66.

The Pregnancy Advisory Service, based in London, will undertake the operation at the Fairfield Nursing Home, Blackdown Hill, Essex, from about the middle of February, at a reduced rate of £45. The fee for termination and an overnight stay will be £60.

Day-care abortions will be offered only to women resident in Britain who are less than 12 weeks pregnant, and strict criteria have been laid down to control outpatient treatment. A patient will not qualify if she has to travel more than 50 miles or for more than two hours to reach the place where the operation will be carried out.

She must be accompanied on the journey and must not spend the night alone.

At the nursing homes one bed will be reserved for a possible day-care abortion. It will be for patients who have day-care treatment and homes must be satisfied that patients can return to the care of a local doctor. Day-care registers will be kept, and patients will not be discharged for at least three hours after operations.

As far as the British advisory service is concerned, it is likely to be near four or five homes as a matter of policy.

There is a fundamental disagreement between the two trusts. The British service thinks the operation should be performed for the well being of the woman, under a general anaesthetic. The London service will give the woman a choice, but leans towards a local anaesthetic for the particular operation.

Gun-runners given twelve-year sentences

Two Ulster "loyalists" were given 12-year sentences at the High Court in Glasgow yesterday on gun-running and explosives charges. Lord Thomson told them that those who supplied weapons to terrorists must shoulder much of the responsibility for the results.

He sentenced Thomas Youdale, aged 20, of Edgely Road, Springfield, Glasgow, to 12 years in a young offenders institution. Andrew Wetherpoon, aged 24, of Viewpoint Road, Springfield, was jailed for 12 years, and Ronald Patterson, aged 29, of St Mungo Place, Townhead, Glasgow, was jailed for 18 months.

All three were found guilty of receiving six drums of sodium chlorate said to have been stolen from a sewage works in West Lothian.

Mr Youdale and Mr Wetherpoon were found guilty of possessing six drums of sodium chlorate, 23 sticks of gelignite, and detonators to enable other people to endanger life or cause serious damage to property in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland.

They were also found guilty on a similar charge of possessing two shotguns, a rifle, a pistol and more than 300 rounds of ammunition. In addition Mr Youdale was found guilty of having two detonators at his home without an explosives certificate. Mr Patterson was found guilty of possessing the six drums of sodium chlorate.

Lord Thomson said Mr Patterson had played only a fringe part in the affair. To the other two he said he was not concerned with the UDA, UVF or the IRA whether official or provisional. In that court, they meant absolutely nothing. What he was concerned with was the upholding of law and order in that country, including Northern Ireland.

Those who provided the means without which outbreaks of violence, including the use of explosives and firearms, could not happen must shoulder a large measure of responsibility for them and the grave consequences.

Three hurt in explosion

Two men were detained in hospital with burns and a third received treatment for an explosion and fire at Blackcross Cross Garage, East Anstey, north Devon, yesterday. Damage was put at £100,000.

Terrorism is transnational, bombs expert says

From a Staff Reporter
Manchester

Colonel George Styles, a former army bomb disposal expert, told an audience of Manchester business executives yesterday that terrorism was now transnational. Cases were on record of letter-bombs posted in Singapore and Birmingham all the indications of having been designed or made in Northern Ireland, he added.

A pipe-bomb design first encountered in West Germany appeared in Belfast four months later. "They have an organization under which ideas, information, designs and equipment are exchanged", he said.

He was addressing a conference on counter-terrorism measures, and in the back of their minds is the thought that there will be a political amnesty and they will not have to serve their sentences."

Parliamentary report, page 9

Threats to shop steward alleged

Oxford police are investigating a complaint by Mr Peter Boyles, a shop steward at the Leyland car assembly plant, of two threats to his life if he does not drop complaints about recent union elections.

Mr Boyles was one of the unsuccessful candidates in elections to decide the Transport and General Workers' Union's senior and deputy senior shop stewards.

Electricity blast injures six

Six men received burns yesterday in an explosion in an 11,000-volt electricity substation in the grounds of the United Biscuits factory at Tollcross, Glasgow. Four were detained in Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

Four of the injured are employees of the Civil Aviation Electricity Board, which said the men were repairing the switchgear. The others work for Yorkshire Switchgear, of Leeds.

Home Office frees father for wedding

The Home Office has agreed to allow Mr Piers Singh, an Indian farmer, into Britain to attend his only daughter's wedding. Mr Singh, who has a wife, two young sons and an eight-acre farm in the Punjab, was refused permission to enter Britain as a visitor when he landed at Heathrow eight days ago.

The immigration officer was not satisfied with the reason he gave for wanting to enter and he was detained.

Mr Singh's wife, QC, for the Home Office, said in the Court of Appeal yesterday that further inquiries had shown that Mr Singh's story about the wedding was genuine. The Home Office had decided to release him.

Mr Singh had already been freed and would be allowed to stay for the wedding ceremony at Wolverhampton tomorrow for the wedding ceremony at the Wolverhampton Sikh Temple eight days later.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, refusing to award Mr Singh costs, said the immigration officer was justified in refusing entry in the circumstances at the time.

Kielder objectors say changes 'prove us right' Second thoughts on double-dam scheme to serve Tyneside

By John Chartres

Objectors to the £100m scheme to create an artificial lake in the Kielder Forest, Northumberland, believe their original case against it may be justified but is too late to prevent it from going ahead.

Tuesday's announcement that the Northumbrian Water Authority is to consider eliminating one of the two proposed dams has revived interest among landowners, residents and farmers in the Upper North Tyne Valley.

Among reasons put forward for the possible change of plan is that one dam, due to be completed by 1978, will no longer be needed to supply water.

The original objectors to the Kielder scheme, grouped as the North Tyne Society, maintained that the water authority's projection of a need for an extra 185 million gallons a day by 1985 was excessive. Major John Charlton, farmer and landowner of Hesleydale Hall, near Bellingham, chairman of the society, said yesterday: "This latest suggestion that the scheme can be modified seems to prove that we were right all along."

Work has begun to divert roads and build underground tunnels to carry water from the Kielder reservoir to the industrial areas of Tyneside and Teesside. The existing scheme involves two large earth dams: one, the biggest of its type in Europe, holding back the waters of the North Tyne near the village of Falstone; the other towards the north-west neck of the proposed reservoir at Belsford.

The Belsford dam was due to be completed first because it could provide an early source of additional water for the south-east. Now the water authority suggests that the Belsford dam might be dropped from the scheme, saving several million pounds. There is no suggestion that the scheme as a whole can be abandoned at this stage.

The new proposals are to be put to a meeting next month of the North Tyne Consultative Committee, which consists of representatives of local parish councils, the Forestry Commission, the North Tyne Society and the water authority.

Six contractors have tendered for building both dams and have been told that a contract would be placed by the end of next month.

The water authority emphasized yesterday that no decision on a change of plan would be made before the consultative committee meets. The change was being considered for financial reasons.

When the scheme was first proposed in the late 1960s the cost was estimated at about £35m. By early 1975, £80m was being quoted but by the end of the year the Northumbrian Water Authority said it would be of the order of £100m.

It is believed that the tenders put in by the six companies for the dam construction point to its being even higher, and that the authority is already having to borrow money partly to meet interest charges on earlier loans.

Mr Thorpe warns Tories over devolution

By Our Political Staff

Mr Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, warned the Conservatives yesterday to take great care on devolution lest their policy should lead to the destruction of the United Kingdom.

He said at a Parliamentary Press Gallery luncheon that if Mrs Thatcher went back on the policy advocated by Mr Heath "she will get the break-up of the United Kingdom more quickly than her party got the break-up of the United Ireland."

Mr Thorpe said there were three options on devolution. One was to do nothing, but it would be "just crazy" to maintain the present centralized form of government. He did not think most people favoured the second choice, separatism. He favoured the third option, federalism.

He suggested that the worst policy would be the present plans of the Government, offering devolved powers, but including an "undefined veto."

"Unreal world," the Scottish nationalists were a party of protest; their policies were those of an unreal world, where slogans and gimmicks mattered more than the facts, Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, said last night (the Press Association reports). They had no credibility in any serious discussion of the issues that mattered in our time.

Support still strong: Four local by-elections that have taken place in Scotland this week showed that the SNP support remains strong, even though the Labour Party's propaganda against "separation" is building up impressively (Ronald Faux writes).

It was the first time the SNP had fought any of the four seats. In Edinburgh, Dundee, and the "united" candidate won with a 37 majority over Labour. The Tory vote was reduced and the Liberal vote slumped severely.

The most significant result came in Dundee, where Mrs Agnes Macdonald, SNP, a former cleaning worker, was second, 45 votes behind Labour. That cannot assure well for the socialists because there are few large Labour enclaves in Scotland. Next week the party faces a more serious challenge from the nationalists in East Kilbride. The by-election there is for a seat on Strathclyde Regional Council.

The SNP group has grown in the town during the past year, and there are worrying indications for the Labour Party that when Labour supporters move from Glasgow into new town areas they will vote with their address. There has been plain in Cumbernauld new town, where the SNP has been in control for several years.

In the other two district elections this week the Tories held Aberdeen, Warrick, well ahead of Labour and the nationalists, and in Inverness, Drummond, an Independent's vote was double that of the nationalist candidate.



A portly exhibitor demonstrating the "humbuggy", a battery-powered dodgem-tricycle, at the Amusements Trade Fair at Alexandra Palace.

Inflation-proof pensions warning by peer

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Inflation-proof pensions for both state pensioners and retired civil servants may be the next victims of government measures to halt inflation, Lord Houghton of Sowerby, the Labour peer, predicts today. Pensioners, he points out, have so far been protected from counter-inflation measures, but with "the snipers out and some crack shots among them" that is likely to change.

State and public service pensioners recently won the right to inflation-proof pensions, Lord Houghton writes in *Choice*, magazine. But the confidence and security of a guarantee of living standards in retirement is being undermined.

There was no limitation on pension increases as there was for pay. State pensions increased by 16 per cent in November; public service pensions by 26.1 per cent in December. No state pension rose by as much as 15 pence, but many public service pensions increased by that amount or much more.

TUC seeks tight curb on illegal foreign workers

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

The TUC is to ask Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, to introduce tighter controls on illegal working by foreign nationals in the hotel and catering industry. Its concern has been underlined by a recent report which showed that only 53 of 330 licensed workers interviewed in London had permits.

Members of the TUC's hotel and catering industry committee would like the position of immigrant workers to be regulated because they believe that illegal immigration aggravated an already serious level of unemployment in the country. In addition, foreign workers without permits become easy targets for exploitation, the committee says.

"There is no question of the TUC's wishing to conduct vendettas against foreign workers, and we proposed to go to the Home Office to ask that there should be a summary for people now working in Britain without permits," the committee says.

Mr Jenkins will be told stronger implementation legislation and changes in law are needed to prevent widespread abuses in the industry by foreigners and work permits.

"The TUC does not object to the presence in Britain of skilled foreign hotel and catering workers but believes that the industry should be served by a more organized labour market," the committee adds.

Courage beer up

Courage yesterday raised the price of some beers in its 5,700 managed houses by 2p a pint, the last of the big brewers except Watney and Guinness, to do so this month.

In brief Jury clear priest of assault

The Rev Christopher Dooley, aged 55, a Roman Catholic priest of Compton, Leek, Staffordshire, was cleared at Stafford Crown Court yesterday of indecently assaulting a student nurse, aged 19. The jury took eight minutes to reach a verdict.

Father Dooley had pleaded not guilty to indecently assaulting the girl while sitting next to her during a long-distance coach journey from Worcester to Stoke-on-Trent.

Arbitration move

A dispute over the London allowance for 67,000 local government white-collar workers is to be referred to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, and the National and Local Government Officers' Association said yesterday.

Scottish banknote Bill

Mr Douglas Henderson, MP for Aberdeenshire, East, and Chief Whip of the Scottish National Party, will seek the leave of the Commons on February 18 to introduce a 10-minute Bill to make Scottish banknotes legal tender.

Drive for 'specials'

Derbyshire has launched a recruitment campaign for 2,000 special constables, during which police stations in eight towns will be open for visits by the public each evening during the first week of February.

Ammunition find

Men laying an electricity cable at Crowborough, East Sussex, have uncovered a cache of First World War ammunition. A shell 2ft long, 100lb of high explosives, and 40 grenades have been removed.

Prisoner found dead

Daniel Twomey, aged 27, on remand, accused of murdering a woman, was found hanging in his cell at Brixton prison yesterday.

Oxford art theft

Two portraits, of Prince William and Prince Maurice of Orange, have been stolen from Merton College, Oxford.

Police chief accused

Chief Inspector Ewart Bradley, aged 42, will appear at Gloucester Magistrates' Court tomorrow accused of stealing groceries from a supermarket.

Less secrecy on schools urged

The National Union of Teachers has accused the Department of Education and Science of shrouding its planning operations in secrecy.

In evidence to the education and science subcommittee of the Commons Expenditure Committee the union calls for a "little Neddy" to be set up to allow more consultation between government, teachers and others.

British notions on Russia derided

From Our Correspondent
Moscow

British misconceptions about the Soviet Union are appalling, according to a Moscow correspondent of the official Soviet news agency, Tass. Possibly goaded by Mrs Thatcher, he conducted an inquiry into what the English think about his homeland.

At Westminster School, after a talk on Soviet education, Mr Osovorov faced questions that "all revealed a complete ignorance of our reality."

He cites as examples: "Is it true that you are not allowed to criticize your leaders?" "What about persecution of dissidents?" "How about lack of liberties?" He does not give his answers.

Asked to name Soviet writers, the best mentioned were Tolstoy, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, all pre-revolution. The only more recent name, recalled after much effort, was Gorky. The others mentioned were anti-Soviet émigrés.

Two boys knew the year of the Russian revolution; they were pupils whose parents could afford the "fantastic sum" of £1,700 yearly for their board and tuition and who belonged to the privileged group of future masters of Britain.

Sheffield workers were next approached. One factory worker, when shown a collection of Soviet newspapers, was astonished: "I thought you had only one newspaper, Pravda."

Mr Osovorov commented on a pamphlet about the USSR Academy of Sciences: "So there are actually scientists in Russia? I have only heard of one, Sakharov."

Two Sheffield university students only two could recall the Soviet film *Battleship Potemkin*. The others could not name any Soviet artist or actor.

Moscow, Jan 28.—The Soviet news agency Tass, said Mrs Thatcher's defence of her speech in parliament on Tuesday, during which she accused the Soviet Union of making an "hysterical outburst" in response to it, showed "strange logic."

Any objective observer can say who it is that lapses into hysterical outbursts—the Conservative leader who believes that the Russians threaten Britain and are about to destroy the Western way of life, or the Russians who see no need to conceal their surprise about Mrs Thatcher's allegations, which are absurd, to say the least."

The Tass commentator, Sergei Bulantsev, wrote.—Reuter.

Mason criticisms of Mrs Thatcher earn rebuke

By Our Political Staff

The criticism by Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Defence, of Mrs Thatcher's attack on the Soviet Union was described as "petulant" yesterday by Mr George Younger, former Conservative spokesman on defence.

"Mr Mason is gravely erred in the supercilious tone he adopted towards Mrs Thatcher," he said. "It is one thing to disagree with her views, but quite another to use derogatory phrases of a personal nature towards someone who was expressing a very important point of view."

Mr Younger said he could not think of anything more ill judged than Mr Mason's attack, particularly as Mrs Thatcher's speech had contained nothing new. "It has all been said hundreds of times by Conservative spokesmen over the past few years."

He thought Mrs Thatcher's words were strikingly similar to the words used by Mr Mason in his own White Paper on defence. "Why are such words right for him to print but wrong for the Leader of the Opposition to use in a speech?"

Mr Younger also said he believed it was wrong for a British Secretary of State for Defence to support the views of the Soviet Ambassador against those of a senior parliamentary colleague.

Wife granted decree against bogus bishop

The bogus "Bishop of Medway", Roger Charles Austine Gleaves, who appeared in the television programme *Johnny Go Home*, had a decree nisi granted against him in London yesterday.

Mr Justice Reeve, in the Family Division of the High Court, held that the 18-year marriage of Mr Gleaves and his wife, June, had broken down because of his conduct—convictions for sexual offences against two children, and a conviction for indecent assault.

The judge granted a decree nisi to Mrs Gleaves, mother of four children, of Beechings Way, Gillingham, Kent, who relied solely on her husband's convictions to obtain the decree.

Mr Gleaves was taken to the court from Wandsworth prison, where he is serving a four-year sentence passed at the Central Criminal Court last May, denied that the marriage had broken down, and maintained that his wife had condoned two earlier convictions.

He sought a reconciliation but the judge refused him a 10-minute adjournment so that he could plead with his wife. Mr Robin Laurie, counsel for Mrs Gleaves, said she did not want to talk to him.

The judge said although two of Mr Gleaves's convictions in 1959 were now spent, under the new Rehabilitation of Offenders Act he felt it right to allow reference to be made to them because otherwise justice could not be done.

After an earlier jail sentence for indecent assault, Mr Gleaves had resumed cohabitation with his wife, and their four children were born later.

On that basis he claimed condonation for the offences committed in the first 18 months of the marriage. There was condonation and forgiveness by Mrs Gleaves, the judge said, but in 1972 the husband was again convicted.

Provisional Sinn Fein man visits jail hunger striker

By David Leigh

The Home Office allowed Mr Derek Highstead, a senior member of the Provisional Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, to visit Frank Stagg, the IRA prisoner, who was taken to hospital cell at Wakefield maximum security prison, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Stagg, in the forty-seventh day of his hunger strike, and described yesterday as physically weaker, was officially placed on the danger list ten days ago. His family, a priest and a lawyer were immediately offered unrestricted visiting.

The Home Office strategy, in a difficult situation since the abandonment of forced feeding, has been to give Provisional Sinn Fein a sufficient opportunity to see how close to death Mr Stagg apparently is. A priest was allowed to give him the last rites.

The Home Secretary's hope was to have been that the Provisional IRA leadership would order Mr Stagg to end his fast, rather than see him die for no apparent political gain.

Mr Highstead, despite urging by members of Mr Stagg's family that he should be offered his fast, is uncompromising. Mr Stagg is in charge himself, he says. Provisional Sinn Fein would continue to support him.

Airports advised to charge more

By Our Air Correspondent

Too many airports are competing in South Wales and the South-west and individual airlines offer too wide a range of services, it was said yesterday. The Civil Aviation Authority advised the Government yesterday.

That had arisen because airlines, airports and the aviation authority, as the provider of air navigation services, had been working below cost.

The authority recommended regional airports to charge more realistically, although that would not enable each to become profitable, especially where they were too close together.

Dealing with individual airports, the report said it was unlikely that a useful role could be found for both Southampton and Hurn.

On balance, Southampton appeared preferable as a domestic and short-haul international airport, and it was also more likely to make a profit.

Exeter airport should continue to serve local needs, particularly for leisure activities. Glamorgan was likely to remain in substantial financial deficit, and in purely aviation terms there was a strong case for designating Bristol to serve South Wales.

That solution was rejected as unrealistic in view of the importance attached in south Wales to the contribution of Glamorgan airport to the local economy and the apparent willingness of the local authorities to subsidize it.

With the continuance of Glamorgan airport, there was no case to extend the runway at Bristol, provide radar and rebuild the passenger terminal and aprons. Such expenditure, up to £10m, would be justified if the Government decided to divert traffic to Bristol from London.

The report concluded that it was premature to offer firm advice until the Government had decided on the role of the airports. The survey also recommended that the smaller airports, such as Plymouth, Newquay, St Mary's, Swansea, Haverfordwest and Staverton, should continue to develop freely.

Church wants subsidies to save newspaper

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Government subsidies, perhaps by way of taxation concessions, are urged as a means to save the newspaper world from further contraction in evidence submitted by the Roman Catholic Church to the Royal Commission on the Press.

Such aid would have to be evenly distributed, with no strings attached, the mass media commission of the Bishops' Conference of England and Wales says in a memorandum published yesterday. The biggest threat to the freedom of the press was monopoly power, whether public or private, said the memorandum.

A variety of newspapers was the only safeguard. But economic conditions had whittled away so many papers in the past generation that the force of competitive criticism had been minimized.

The memorandum states that the Roman Catholic Church is committed to freedom of the press, but recognizes that ordinary people have a fundamental right of access to the media. The closed shop is acceptable provided there is protection for

conscientious objection, and according to "the best Christian opinion in this matter" workers have a duty to join their appropriate union.

The National Union of Journalists had been sensible to exempt editors from the closed shop in newspaper offices. The memorandum argues that the union would be unjust to non-journalists "were barred from the media."

At its best, the British press sets standards for the rest of the world, the memorandum says, but it is still subject to certain weaknesses. The Commission singles out two areas for criticism: coverage of industrial relations and of religion.

The press had fostered an impression that Britain was uniquely strike-prone, contrary to the evidence, and that had harmed her reputation abroad and kindled class warfare at home.

The commission says it has been troubled for many years by the unbalanced and sometimes inaccurate way in which news about religion and churches is handled by some

Avalanche alert

A police warning was issued yesterday against the danger of avalanches in the Cairngorms because of severe blizzards, especially in gullies facing north-west and north-east.



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BRITISH GAS

OVERSEAS

Mr Moynihan fires broadside at State Department for failing to back his aggressive UN stance

From Peter Strafford
New York, Jan 28

In a new attempt to justify his outspoken approach to his job, Mr Daniel Moynihan, the American permanent representative at the United Nations, has, in the process, made a severe attack on the State Department. He accuses it of deliberately refusing to acknowledge the success of this approach.

The attack is contained in a telegram sent by Mr Moynihan to Washington last week, with a request that it be circulated to all American embassies abroad. Things being the way they are in this country, the telegram found its way to *The New York Times*, which printed it in full today.

Mr Moynihan, a flamboyant Irish-American, is known for the joy he takes in shaking accepted opinions at the United Nations, he has taken the view that the Americans should not only stand up to criticism from the developing countries, but should fight back by pointing out the failings and inconsistencies of America's critics.

This policy has not made him popular either with the developing countries or with such groups as the West Europeans which regard many of his forays as misplaced and counter-productive. It has also involved him in a running battle with the State Department.

In his telegram Mr Moynihan suggested that, in fact, considerable progress had been made towards "a basic foreign policy goal, that of breaking up the massive block of nations, mostly new nations, which for so long have been arrayed against us in international forums and in diplomatic encounters generally."

Not surprisingly, he went on, there was clear evidence that the State Department was reluctant to recognize these signs, or at least slow to do so. These signs of success went against conventional wisdom and he suggested that there was "a large faction which has an interest in our performance being judged to have failed."

As examples of the success of the new militant policy, Mr Moynihan pointed to the recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa; he had information, he said, that many African countries had been influenced by their fear that American aid would be decreased if they took a position opposed by Washington.

At the United Nations itself, Mr Moynihan wrote, the pattern of voting on such issues as Angola had been affected. He referred to an attempt to include a condemnation of South African intervention in Angola in a resolution last December, which failed after

the Americans had brought up the subject of Russian and Cuban involvement.

He also said that American tactics had won more support than they would otherwise have had in their fight against the resolution condemning Zionism.

Mr Moynihan made no direct criticism of Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State, in his telegram. But Dr Kissinger is known to be less than wholehearted in his support for Mr Moynihan.

Mr Moynihan is also critical of America's allies. "At a time when we have so few allies, and so many of them are slipping into almost irreversible patterns of appeasement based on the assumption that American power is irreversibly declining, we would hope that some brave spirits in Washington and around the world would examine the evidence, and that if convinced that things have not gone that badly here, take some foreign diplomat to lunch and tell him so."

In a statement in Washington today, Dr Kissinger said that he fully supported Mr Moynihan, who was doing "an outstanding job" at the United Nations. Mr Moynihan also received backing from Mr Ford. "The President completely approves of and supports the way Moynihan conducts his office at the United Nations," the White House press secretary said.

Veto by US angers West Bank students

From Eric Marsden
Ramallah, Jan 28

Student unrest has again broken out in the occupied West Bank, prompted by Arab anger over the American veto on the Security Council resolution which called for Palestinian statehood. A number of schools have been closed and students fined for shouting slogans in support of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

A delegation of Arab university students petitioned the mayor of Ramallah for help today. They alleged that they were being prevented from leaving for Egypt to go to universities in Alexandria and Cairo as a collective punishment for the demonstrations, though they had taken no part in them.

The mayor, Mr Karim Khalaf, had already had an argument in the street with the town's military governor before he met the delegation of about 60 students.

Mr Khalaf told me that the security authorities were responsible for clashes in the schools yesterday and denied that schoolchildren had demonstrated in the streets. He alleged that troops had gone into the classrooms to drag out pupils who were sitting at the desks shouting slogans against the United States and Israel.

Israelis 'ready to give up much' for peace

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 28

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, told Congress today that the Geneva conference should be reconvened as a next step towards peace in the Middle East. He said: "For the genuine peace we seek, Israel is ready to give up much and compromise much on territory."

"In a negotiation whose sincere shared goal is final reconciliation, we shall give more than half way to assure its success."

Mr Rabin was addressing a joint session of the two Houses of Congress, chiefly because President Sadat of Egypt did the same when he was in Washington last November. The Prime Minister was warmly received and loudly applauded by members of Congress and the Cabinet, and by most of the members of the diplomatic corps who were present.

He said that the main obstacle to peace was the continuing refusal by some of the Arabs to admit the existence of Israel as a state. "The question of territory, the matter of boundaries, the issue of maps were not and are not the true obstacle to peace."

"The Palestinian issue began with, and is a product of, the

overall Arab posture on the legitimacy of a Jewish state of Israel. Only when that posture changes will the Palestinian issue be constructively and finally tackled."

The Prime Minister reminded his audience that the demand for a separate Palestinian state was very recent, and that neither Jordan nor Egypt ever thought of setting one up on the West Bank and in Gaza when they controlled those areas; and that the Arabs had always refused to accept the United Nations' partition plan which provided for Jewish and Arab states in Palestine.

He also denounced the United Nations saying: "Israel has learnt that it can expect no justice from the United Nations in its present form. Its moral resources have been eroded by extortion and appeasement which, again, intrude upon the international scene. None of us in the free world have faced well in this climate."

Mr Rabin said President Ford again this morning. He is now engaged in talks with American officials, chiefly Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, on the present state of the Middle East peace negotiations and such matters as American military aid to Israel.

Egyptian leader's grim economic message

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Jan 28

Mr Mamedouh Salem, the Prime Minister, today warned Egyptians that increasing consumption was one of the main reasons for the country's economic ills.

Addressing the People's Assembly (Parliament) Mr Salem said: "The fundamental solution to Egypt's economic ills lies in more production and less consumption." That should be coupled with economic reforms.

Mr Salem spoke against a background of widespread fears that unless drastic measures are taken, Egypt is close to economic disaster.

The country is plagued by a huge balance of payments deficit, estimated at £2,400m and foreign debts of almost the same amount, excluding an estimated £3,000m owed to the Soviet Union for military aid.

Most of Egypt's 38 million people are suffering from an unprecedented wave of soaring prices, including those of essential commodities, leading to persistent popular demands for wage increases.

Mr Salem said that wage rises would worsen the situation and increase inflation. Curbing consumption and gov-

ernment expenditure would help, but Egyptians should not expect a big improvement this year.

The Government had decided to cut spending on reception, public relations and other items, which was expected to save about £30m. Higher taxes on gambling casinos and betting would raise about £3m and increases for petrol, alcohol, tobacco and night clubs would give about £10m.

Government subsidies to stabilize the prices of essential goods are expected to reach £500m this year, official sources said.

Mr Salem said the 1967 and 1973 wars with Israel, including the fighting against the Suez Canal in between, had cost Egypt £16,000m. Military expenditure continued, "not only to defend our country but also to liberate its territory, which is still occupied by Israel."

He emphasized the importance of President Sadat's open-door policy to attract foreign investments, which would provide a "vitaly-needed foreign currency."

Mr Salem said he was due to visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain shortly to explain his country's economic situation.

Afrikaans church has doubts

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Jan 28

Racially mixed marriages, which are illegal here, cannot in terms of the Scriptures be regarded as unlawful or forbidden. South Africa's influential Afrikaans Gereformeerde Kerk (Reformed Church) has decided.

That is the basis of a conclusion in principle contained in a report on race relations accepted by the general synod of the Gereformeerde Kerk. The conclusion is unlikely to be agreed to, however, by South Africa's mother church, the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk (Dutch Reformed Church).

Harlem church packed for Robeson funeral

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Jan 28

Thousands of people, black and white, poured into a church in Harlem last night for the funeral of Paul Robeson, the singer, who died in Philadelphia last Friday.

In a tribute, Bishop Clinton Hoggard praised the family's decision to "bring Paul home," and recalled the days when Robeson, ostracized because of his communist sympathies, used to pack the church with his converts.

Mr Paul Robeson, Jr, said that his father had "retired undefeated and unrepentant" in spite of the illness of his last years.

Witchcraft is tribe's last defence against women farmers breaking tradition with their efficiency

Loans to turn Zulus into producers

From Jerome Caminada
Durban, Jan 28

The African homelands in South Africa at present yield only a seventh of the food production of comparable lands in the rest of the republic.

The sugar cane yield from one hectare (about two and a half acres) in KwaZulu, the Zulu homeland, is about three fifths of that from white-owned similar land.

The Transkei has the potential to produce three million tons of maize annually but in 1972-73 its production was only 100,000 tons. Bophuthatswana, in the northern Cape and Transvaal, supplies only 8 per cent of the cash crops it could produce.

These figures are those of Mr Anson Lloyd, chairman of the South African Sugar Association, mainly given in a speech in Cape Town this week. He argued the necessity for growing more food in all South Africa to keep pace with the rising population and said that there should be a ministry of agriculture and food which would involve also the homeland leaders who controlled whites having the best land and Africans inferior land, it is a question of the contrasting use made of similar land.

KwaZulu, as designated by the South African Government,

is a patchwork of more than 20 areas woven in between separate white areas which now form Natal. Because of this geographical complexity the quantity of land on one side of the road is "black" and on the other "white".

The difference is unmistakable—on the white side, proper sugar cane or banana plants or maize, on the other there are sunken crops, or just thorn bush and cactus or tired-looking grazing land.

Nor is the homeland crowded. Great spaces roll away for tens of miles, some mountainous but also much grassy land or just land marked by the perpetual red gashes of soil erosion.

Mr Lloyd, who lives in Durban and was visiting Cape Town, estimated in his speech that KwaZulu had more than three million hectares (about seven and half million acres) of which four fifths were pastures or undeveloped land with favourable climate, fertile soil and good rainfall. All South Africa, half of the land with a moist temperate climate was in the homelands.

Why are the Zulus and other Africans "bad agriculturalists even when the land is good?" Lack of equipment and money is a factor but more telling is a lack of incentive and desire to do better.

By Zulu tradition the land belongs collectively to the tribe and the chief allocates it to the individual who has no legal title to it and may not

trade it or lease it. A man—or more likely nowadays a woman, because the women are showing more interest in better land—may want to plant and tend more crops, and limit the cattle and goats grazing. But the chief and other members of the tribe, so the apologists say, will soon show their displeasure, through witchcraft if need be.

"Education—my people need education," said Chief Gashu Buthelezi, Chief Executive Councillor of KwaZulu, in discussing this situation with me last week. A select committee of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he added, was considering whether changes in land tenure could be introduced.

But it is obvious that opposition and lack of interest will not be overcome just through a select committee. On Mr Lloyd's initiative the sugar industry has allocated 10m rand (about £6m) to develop small cane growing and other crops on the "collectors' farms" for which so he instructs my child, it is reasonable to pay a price which an adult can clearly see to be vastly more than their material cost.

My son's complaints that he was beginning to feel persecuted by the ceaseless hail of solicitation which so often preceded his departure for school led my wife to make several telephone calls to the Pinches headquarters, politely asking them to remove his name from their mailing list. The letters kept on coming. Last September, on my son's receipt from Mr Golding of the suggestion that he commit himself to purchasing over 50 months a complete set of 50 pewter or silver commemorative ingots depicting "great British locomotives" respectively at £4.50 and £12.50 each, I wrote thus to Mr Golding:

"I find your letter to my son written apparently on a personal basis... particularly obnoxious, both for the nonsense it talks about 'the great beauty of the ingot form' and for your 'strong recommendation' to an eight-year-old [as application without delay. If you do not immediately cease this unbearable nuisance, I shall instruct my lawyers to take the matter in hand forthwith."

My son was then provided with a "major collecting opportunity" dependent on his ability to get his £32.50 order off by the end of September—the first proof set of 50 ingots, one in pure nickel, minted for 67 years: Mr Golding thought this would come to be recognized as a landmark issue and urged my son that here was the opportunity of a lifetime. That bargain was followed within a few days by a further such opportunity—to be allowed to pay £511.50 in advance for "21

Dickins & Jones, of Regent Street, has long been well known as one of London's premier fashion stores, with four floors of dresses, coats, suits, separates, fabrics and accessories designed to appeal to every woman, as well as clothes for the man in her life. Now the store is preparing to move fashion into the home. Work has already begun on a new floor that will present the latest trends in home accessories, which will come not only from Britain but also from Italy, Scandinavia and the Far East.

The idea is not entirely new to Dickins & Jones. There is already a Home Ideas department, selling things like china, glass, kitchenware and so on, and a specialised gift department called the Discovery Shop. These will be incorporated into the 22,000 sq ft new floor.

A major attraction is bound to be a large china and glassware department, featuring Wedgwood, Royal Doulton, Stuart Crystal and other big names. There will also be areas for audio equipment, television and records, small electrical appliances, linen and bathroom ideas.

Single flat-dwellers or solo tea drinkers in households composed of coffee addicts will welcome the Teaball, a combination teapot and cup for one. The small pot sits on top of a large cup (which fills once, with a bit left over) and thus obeys mother's time-honoured rule that you must warm the cup as well as the pot before the tea goes in. You have to take care in pouring, though, because it is easy to burn your fingers. Hand made in West Germany, the Teaball costs £4.95 and can be found in the china department at Liberty's, Regent Street, London, W.1.

Tableware by Johnson Brothers, a member of the Wedgwood Group, has become very popular, with the Heritage and Indies Blue ranges selling well. Johnsons continue the historical trend with their new Chelsea Collection, based on the shapes of silver and pewter tableware as used by Henry VIII when he lived in the Royal Borough of Chelsea Walk.

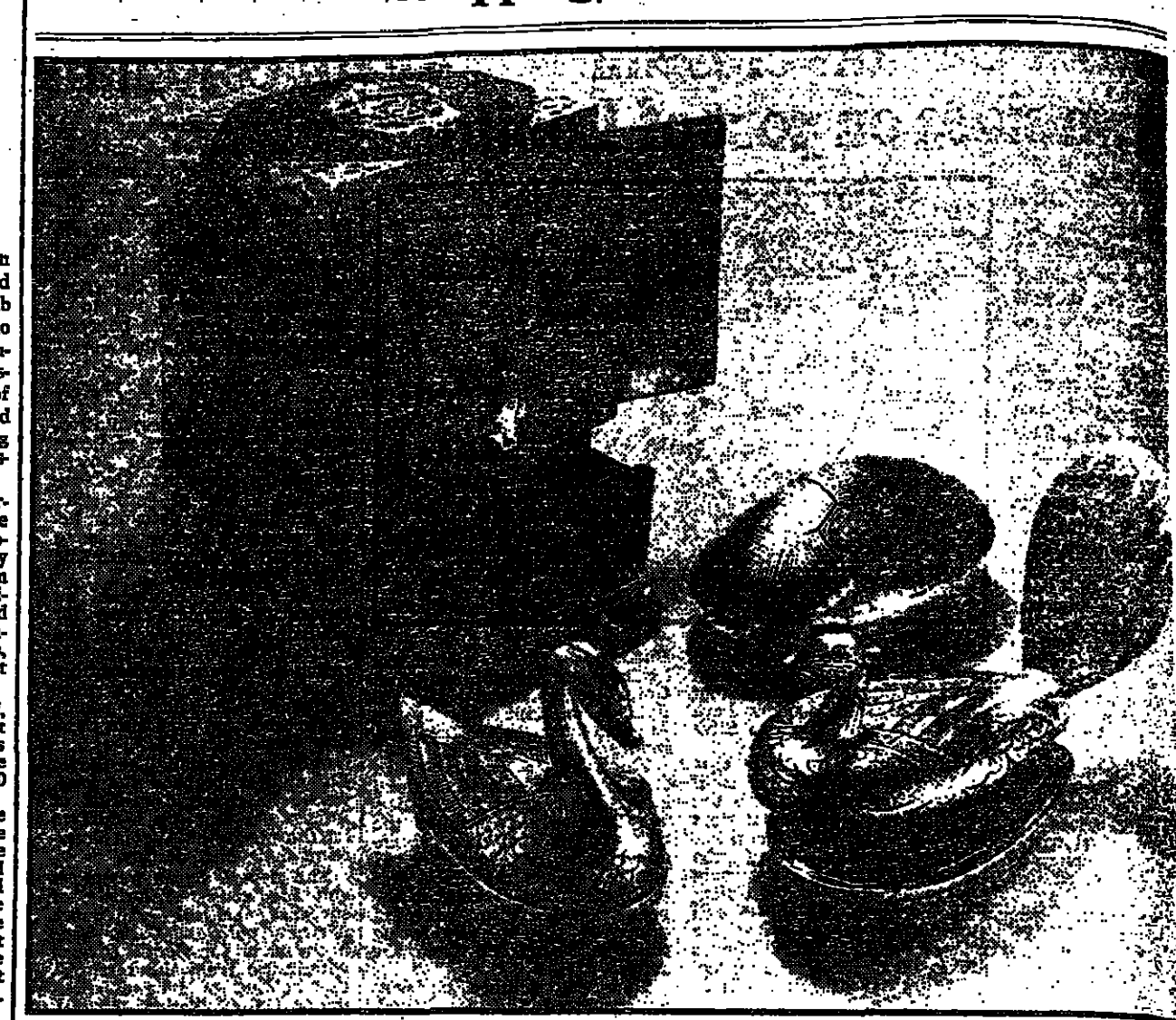
There are four introductory designs, all by Jessie Tait, one of Britain's leading ceramic designers, and all on the theme of the fruit and flowers found in Chelsea markets. Colours are mainly orange and lime, on a pale green glaze speckled like a bird's egg.

The Chelsea Walk pattern is hollyhocks; King's Road features huge poppies; Sloane Square is represented by geraniums, and Pimlico is bold and fruity with an orange, an apple and a pear on a background of green grapes.

Johnson says each item is unique because each is individually dipped in glaze and no two "dippers" ever dip twice in the same way. The body glaze contains tiny particles of manganese which "explode" during firing to give the speckled effect.

The patterns are not printed or painted, but are themselves made of glaze which fuses with the body glaze during firing so the flowers and fruit will not fade.

Shopping/David Sinclair



The store already enjoys a well deserved reputation for good food in its two restaurants and coffee shop. The new floor will include a second coffee shop that aims to provide quick and varied lunches for the legions of West End office girls.

Next to the coffee shop will be areas for the sort of things you normally find yourself rushing round at luncheon to buy—stationery, greetings cards and paperback books. The new floor is expected to open in the spring.

Above, treasures from the mysterious East: A Chinese jewelry box in rosewood, with brass trim and padlock whose carvings and inlay. It comes in three sizes at £14, £17 and £20.75. Round the jewelry box, beautiful black and gold lacquered boxes in bird and animal shapes from Thailand. The swan and peacock cost £9 each and the turtle £9.50. There is also an owl, which costs £10.50. All from Discovery Shop, fourth floor, Dickins and Jones, Regent Street, W.1, from early next month.

Johnson's Chelsea Collection—geraniums decorate the Sloane Square range. Dinner plate £1.65; medium plate £1.65.

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Top: Dinner plate and sugar bowl in King's Road design from Johnson Brothers' Chelsea Collection, respectively £1.65 and £3.90.

Above left: Hollyhocks are featured in the Chelsea Walk range, Teapot £5.80, cream jug £2.60.

Above right: Johnson Brothers' Chelsea Collection—geraniums decorate the Sloane Square range. Dinner plate £1.65; medium plate £1.65.

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The unwelcome behaviour of a mail order medalmonger

I wish it were possible legally to curb the pernicious activities of Mr Michael Golding, the managing director of an American-owned medal-making firm known as John Pinches. This important pest has now been hounding my nine-year-old son for more than two years with offers of trinkets and kickshaws all of which purport to be "collectors' items" for which so he instructs my child, it is reasonable to pay a price which an adult can clearly see to be vastly more than their material cost.

My son's complaints that he was beginning to feel persecuted by the ceaseless hail of solicitation which so often preceded his departure for school led my wife to make several telephone calls to the Pinches headquarters, politely asking them to remove his name from their mailing list. The letters kept on coming. Last September, on my son's receipt from Mr Golding of the suggestion that he commit himself to purchasing over 50 months a complete set of 50 pewter or silver commemorative ingots depicting "great British locomotives" respectively at £4.50 and £12.50 each, I wrote thus to Mr Golding:

"I find your letter to my son written apparently on a personal basis... particularly obnoxious, both for the nonsense it talks about 'the great beauty of the ingot form' and for your 'strong recommendation' to an eight-year-old [as application without delay. If you do not immediately cease this unbearable nuisance, I shall instruct my lawyers to take the matter in hand forthwith."

My son was then provided with a "major collecting opportunity" dependent on his ability to get his £32.50 order off by the end of September—the first proof set of 50 ingots, one in pure nickel, minted for 67 years: Mr Golding thought this would come to be recognized as a landmark issue and urged my son that here was the opportunity of a lifetime. That bargain was followed within a few days by a further such opportunity—to be allowed to pay £511.50 in advance for "21

proof quality art medals in 24 carat gold on solid sterling silver", being a limited edition of the complete works of Vermeer, a "single, limited edition" of Hans Andersen centenary year! a month for 12 months, £15 a time.

With November came the offer of the most impressive silver ingot we have minted depicting 50 great sailing ships at £37 a go, and an oak chest to hold at no additional charge. On the understanding by my son and myself to subscribe for his sailing ship ingot Mr Golding was offering him "one of the most ambitious medallion collections created", at £7.50 for each of the commemorative "ultimate" ingots.

By January 13, Mr Golding followed this up with another offer: lifetime opportunity (these opportunities seem to be two-a-penny at Pinches) to commemorate the first commercial medal of Concorde. There was to be a medal weighing 20 grammes, a 100mm diameter and a British and a Bahraini cancelled here and there on the day. But Mr Golding was careful to say that the envelope would contain appearances, it would not have been undertaken by my son and myself to subscribe for his sailing ship ingot Mr Golding was offering him "one of the most ambitious medallion collections created", at £7.50 for each of the commemorative "ultimate" ingots.

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As the trial of the kidnapped heiress goes into its third day

How 60 days in the dark broke Patty Hearst

Whatever the jury decide in the Hearst trial, which began on Tuesday, there will never be any doubt in my mind that Patty Hearst was "brainwashed" or "forcibly converted" or "coerced in thought and deed" or whatever other expression one chooses to use for the same thing. I expressed this view strongly in an article in *The Times* before she was captured and since then I have been asked to interview her while in jail awaiting trial. I had five long personal talks with her on behalf of the defence, though American psychiatrists will be called on to give the detailed evidence.

There is not a shred of truth in any allegation that she cooperated in her kidnapping. She had vaguely heard of the *Symbionese Liberation Army* (SLA), but did not even know what it was, she told me. She was violently seized from her room in college, tied up, gagged, hit over the head and blindfolded and then taken away in the boot of a car which was shortly changed for another.

She was finally taken to a house where she was made to live and sleep in a cupboard and was kept blindfolded for 60 days, according to her own account which has been confirmed in lie tests. Hooding (blindfolding) in Northern Ireland was effective in far less time and has now been banned as an interrogation technique. The last was showed that around 30 days, continued day and night, was the maximum period of tension and stress a normal person should endure before breakdown. Then increased states of suggestibility "upervene and the brain goes into 'inhibitory' reverse. One's behaviour and ideas become the 'outside' of those normally held, just as the exhausted rabbit finally turns and runs into the mouth of the stoat.

There is no doubt in my mind that she was brainwashed and 'forcibly converted'.

There is not a shred of truth in any allegation that she cooperated in her kidnapping...

Patty endured induced tension for much longer than 30 days. For a considerable period, in addition to blindfolding for 60 days, her hands were tied first behind her back and then in front of her. The month was soon removed but continued noise and abuse went on and everything was indefinitely continued to increase her anxiety. Remarks on her family and their refusal to pay the full ransom were continuous, and as constant were threats that if the FBI located them, there was going to be a shoot out in which she would get killed with the rest. Any attempt to escape or give away their hiding place also meant her death.

False alarms that the FBI had found them continued day and night and acting scenes were staged. Every effort was made to implant the idea that despite her family history and past record, the SLA were now prepared to be her protectors against almost certain capture by the FBI. Her friends and loving family started to be made into her enemies and vice versa.

Of the several people in the room, the leader of the group, Cinque, a black ex-convict, was the most vicious, once sexually torturing her—and when you are blindfolded, you are kept tense waiting for the next time it will happen while occasional proddings with nothing else happening keeps the tension up. Inevitably, one of the group was delegated to be especially nice to her while the rest were being so unpleasant. But he, too, was begging her to see sense and join them as the best way out of what seemed to be a virtual death trap.

My own view is that she was not really "broken" till around the fiftieth day of blindfolding, but the blindfold was only removed after 60 days. And when it was removed she had a shattered mind, a distorted view of her body image which was alarming to her in the extreme. But no time was wasted, and she was immediately handed a gun and made to learn how to take it to pieces and put it together again. Within a week of removal of



Patty Hearst, wearing shackles, arrives in court in San Francisco for the start of her trial.

the blindfold she was taken to the bank robbery, holding a gun which she kept unholstered. She was so frightened that she told me she nearly fainted and "I had to try and hold my breath out loudly, so that all would know she was in there. She was so frightened that she told me she nearly fainted and "I had to try and hold my breath out loudly, so that all would know she was in there. She was so frightened that she told me she nearly fainted and "I had to try and hold my breath out loudly, so that all would know she was in there.

Now she was caught in the web and the FBI became real enemies, as was shown later when fire bombs, developed in Vietnam, were tossed into a surrounded house in Los Angeles. Patty, fortunately, was not inside after all, but the six who were burned to death, leaving only Patty and two others still on the run.

The "switch back" occurred when Patty finally got away from the two remaining members and lived with a Japanese girl, Wendy, who was also on the run. Wendy had no use for the SLA and was able to disillusion Patty and make her realize how terribly she had been deceived all along in a whole variety of ways. No remaining regard (except for Wendy) remains now for her former associates and what she now considers their mad ideas.

She was glad to be captured finally without being shot. On my fifth and last interview with her she said that if she were released she would go back to her still loving parents but not to her former life, and try to do social work. "I have lost my interest in art history and want to work with people."

Normal people, and Patty seemed very normal indeed but naturally depressed, can be switched back much more easily than with the initial switching. It is only the obsessive and the fanatic who may hold indefinitely to any new-found theory of life and be for ever immune to further suggestion and argument about it. Fortunately, normal people are much more suggestible and responsive to their environment.

William Sargant

Dr Sargant is the author of *Battle for the Mind*. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1976

Ronald Butt

Will the Russians win without a shot?

The Soviet Government's furious attack on Mrs Thatcher for her speech on defence and détente is commonly interpreted as meaning simply that the Russians have been stung on a raw spot of truth and are angry about it. There is, however, a further and more realistic explanation. For the first time, as a consequence of the atmosphere created in the West by détente, and of the tilt in the balance of military might in Russia's favour, the Soviet Union feels confident enough to intervene in the internal political business of a major western country and issue what amounts to a calculated warning.

It is a warning designed to bolster unease that if any of our politicians who are candidates for high office show signs of failing to follow the approved line on détente, on the grounds that its practice so far is wholly one-sided to the advantage of Russia, it could be the worse for us all.

The Russians are, after all, realists. They know that hard words will not hurt them (certainly not when they have been duly processed through the Soviet media, in the eyes of their own people). What they have a practical reason to dislike is any forthright and convincing statement to western public opinion which might disturb the menacing but nervously balanced reduction of military forces on the continent. Nor is there much present reason for optimism that it will.

The most notable contribution that Russia has been able to make to détente since Helsinki is the intervention in Angola by itself and by its Cuban satellite. This they can do with impunity in face of the loss of nerve, in post-Vietnam America, and the view of the insidious propaganda of quasi-Marxists in the West generally that the natural and kindest thing is to let Angola fall to the communists and make its own way from there.

As we saw in the case of the unhappy economic situation into which the West has fallen, the Soviet Union can note that this has created an atmosphere in which it seems to be the natural thing for the parties of the left to reduce defence expenditure. The serious intention of the Government to maintain Britain's defence contribution is not in doubt.

But judgment on whether the actual cuts are significant in this respect must await the defence White Paper in March. It will be argued that the cuts (many relating to over-large establishments) will not affect Nato, though to the extent that there are research and development economies, our future contribution is bound to be affected.

The lesson of the Cabinet struggle, however, is that any Labour government operates under prejudices against defence in its own party and is therefore too often willing to connive at wishful thinking. There is too much of this about détente.

Civilizations usually collapse not for lack of material ability for self-defence, but from a failure of will and nerve. The danger is not that Russia's overwhelming military might will be unleashed suddenly against us. It is that fear of propping this power, hope of softer living, and lack of confidence in our own values—which are all the time under psychological assault—may incline us to make our own position indefensible on any terms on which we should be prepared to defend it.

A day in the life of a Soviet national serviceman

Even the mighty Red Army has its weaknesses

By the time most people read this the young recruit in the Red Army will have risen from his regulation eight hours sleep and completed his daily physical training—perhaps 20 minutes of aerobics, 20 minutes over the obstacle course and 25 minutes' cross-country running. He will have polished his gleaming buttons and bulled his boots because, as he is sonorously advised, "an operator of electronic equipment who has been lazy in cleaning his boots will scarcely show industry and patience in cleaning his equipment". Now he can look forward to a full day's training, which may have its moments—a paratroop colonel complained during a "jump" in 1974 that half his men had never tried it before.

The two-year conscript's allowance of three to five roubles a month (between £1.50 and £2.50) allows little scope for extra-curricular pleasure—and the authorities discourage his Mama from sending extra pocket money because this tends to be spent on alcohol. But then the 12 to two hours a day that the Soviet soldier is allowed for "his favourite pastime" or simply for relaxing with his friends "is as often as not swallowed up by political and cultural education anyway."

On one Soviet naval vessel when boredom set in the sports committee, seeking that relaxation was called for, hit on the

idea of organizing team contests in the assembly of an automatic rifle. "It would have been difficult to think of better relaxation", it was reported happily. During one set of military manoeuvres, for example, 25 minutes of aerobics, 20 minutes over the obstacle course and 25 minutes' cross-country running. He will have polished his gleaming buttons and bulled his boots because, as he is sonorously advised, "an operator of electronic equipment who has been lazy in cleaning his boots will scarcely show industry and patience in cleaning his equipment".

Despite attempts by the Soviet Union to make military life more attractive to youth, many of whom resent the strict subordination and discipline, a questionnaire sent to 1,000 men in a motorized infantry unit disclosed that only 26 per cent had found army life to be what they had expected. The others apparently thought it much worse than they had imagined.

This picture of what life is like in the Red Army emerges from *The Soviet Soldier*, by Herbert Goldhamer, published today by Leo Cooper (£10) after a patient study of Russian military newspapers and periodicals.

It is an army in which 80 per cent of the men—90 per cent in key areas—belong to the Communist Party or to the youth organization Komsomol. It is also one in which surveillance of the men by officers and ncos is supplemented by KGB agents and informers. It is an army in which soldiers

walking out in groups of more than three have to move in formation under the command of whoever is the senior.

It is an army in which men are encouraged to report all irregularities or improper behaviour—even writing a so-called "letter to the editor" in a military newspaper as one of the means of bringing the misdemeanour to public attention. Officers against the strict code of discipline are sometimes put on public trial as a warning to others. The unfortunate soldier who, having transgressed a regulation on sentry duty, had his case heard in the presence of several hundred colleagues, in a room decorated with exhortations to obey. It is the kind of army in which a police officer was recently chided by a military journal for allowing

a private soldier, said to be a "purveyor of vulgar songs", to become head of the amateur art society. It is an army which pays scrupulous attention to detail.

But the Red Army is also struggling to reduce the inequalities between army and civilian life. Efforts have been made to improve barracks, mess halls and the food—raised to 4,112 calories a day. One remote base is said to have a store selling wines, pastries and fruit, and some other camps are encouraged to keep their own animals and kitchen gardens to supplement the diet. One Soviet writer describes food on submarines as "excellent" and he proudly adds, it is the same for officers. It is an army which is becoming aware that a new generation of long-

haired, guitar-strumming Soviet youth does not mind showing its disenchantment with the idea of donning drab military uniform and serving the Motherland for two whole years—so much aware that some military journals have been ticked off for alienating youth by sounding too pompous.

Above all, it is not an army whose soldiers are "ten feet tall". In many respects it is inefficient and the soldiers themselves exhibit the limitations of their softer cousins in other armed forces of the world. Mr Goldhamer observes that the army hardly seems to have achieved the excellence vaunted by military leaders on ceremonial occasions "when for the time being the 'bric à brac' of the past is forgotten". Despite the strict training,

military drivers are reported to be easily unsettled when faced with high speeds and narrow streets in East Germany. Other young soldiers have shown themselves afraid to fire their modern weapons, reflecting a suspicion of technology. Political indoctrination competes for time, and the political criteria adopted in determining promotion cannot help the military efficiency of units. Time for military training is further reduced by the need to use soldiers for civilian work—like bringing in the harvest.

Military authorities are miserably taking pride in a unit's ability to make do with less bed linen or, more seriously, in the reduced number of radar operators enduring temperatures of 70 degrees Centigrade in their cabins without air conditioning—despite findings by psychologists that the number of operational errors rises with the thermometer. Then there are language difficulties, ethnic differences and even anti-Russian feeling from the non-Russian troops (47 per cent of the Soviet population is non-Russian). There are weaknesses in military kit—just as there are in civilian kit—and complaints about overcharging, and short weights and measures in military facilities.

These are not faults which seriously compromise the operational effectiveness of the Red Army, Mr Goldhamer says. But the picture of the Russian military in the West, over-awed by Soviet military potential, do not recognize that such weaknesses exist. Moreover many of these chinks in the armour appear not so much in spite of the system, but because of it.

Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent



Russian soldiers on parade: The army pays scrupulous attention to detail.

The Times Diary

A moderate improvement sets in

So everything is going to be all right after all. I have this in the good authority of *Time* magazine, the most reliable thermometer of what it calls "the British disease". *Time* reporters are the world's leading exponents of a creative art form called "beat" or "beat journalism". After telling their readers for some two years that Britain was on the brink of collapse, they have now decided that the patient has a good chance of surviving.

And they are not alone. At least two other leading American publications—*The New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*—have published articles in recent days coming to the same conclusion.

Time bases its optimism on what it sees as "a marked decline in the power of labour militancy" and it gives four examples of how "moderates strengthened their grip" (an incongruous image) on four large trade unions.

In order to introduce its readers gently to the new state of affairs, *Time* qualifies its judgment. "The trend is certainly not going to save Britain overnight", it warns us. "But it will make Harold Wilson's task sheer survival a lot easier."

The *Wall Street Journal* bases its (also qualified) optimism, appropriately for a paper of its character, on the state of our currency. "Some relatively sterling things are being said about the British pound," was the punning introduction to a report in Monday's paper. "The few kind words beginning to be heard wouldn't have been uttered just a short time ago."

Peter Kilborn, one of the London correspondents of *The New York Times*, noted in his similar report that we were going through a "cyclical

recovery". He tells me that in the story he wired to New York he speculated that this time the recovery might be more permanent, but sceptical New York sub-editors thought that too bold a forecast and cut it out. But Kilborn has no illusions about the reliability of such impressionistic reporting. When he arrived in London seven months ago he read through old dispatches and found one about two years old predicting that Britain was on its way to a boom (this was presumably before the Heath-Cornley showdown of 1974). He does think the signs are good, though, and cites in evidence the decrease in strikes, the improvement of the stock market, the election of moderate union leaders, and the apparent rush of moderation to the head of Denis Healey, and the sub-jerison of Tony Benn. In other words, 1976 could be a moderate year.

Who's who

I can now disclose the cast list for next month's intriguing Granada television programme simulating a Cabinet discussion. As I reported, journalists will play the roles of Cabinet ministers, although they will not try to impersonate them.

The Prime Minister is David Watt of the *Financial Times*—presumably a consolation prize for his failure to secure the editorship of *The Observer* last

year. Our own Hugh Stephenson plays Denis Healey. The *Guardian's* diminutive, but chubby Peter Jenkins is Harold Lever, and his stablemate Adam Raphael is Eric Varley. David Kemp of Granada plays Willie Ross, the Scottish Secretary. The meeting is about the Chrysler rescue and two Chrysler executives are also portrayed. One is Bernard Nozister of the *Washington Post*, famous for alleging that some British journalists work for the secret service. The other is played by Roger Edlin of *The Sunday Times*. I should have loved to play Barbara Castle, but nobody asked me.

Nostalgia

The trouble with being Marcus Morris is that people are always coming up to him and saying how important an influence on their childhood was Eagle, the comic he founded in 1950. I fear that I offended in this regard when I met him at his own party on Tuesday night. Then while I was still chatting with him, another man approached and said the same thing.

The party was given by *Harpers and Queen*, published by the National Magazine Company, of which Morris is managing director. Many of those who attend this kind of glossy literary party are of an age to have been reading comics during *Eagle's* heyday. The publisher of *Harpers and Queen* is the *Painted Word*, a

20,000-word essay by Tom Wolfe, the mannered apostle of America's New Journalism. It questions the validity of most modern art and, when it was published in *York* last year, it infuriated those who disagreed with it.

Although published as a book in the United States, no British book publisher was prepared to take it on. *Harpers and Queen* were originally going to publish only part of it, but they could not agree with Wolfe which part, so they have devoted 12 pages of next month's issue to printing the whole thing, at the risk of alienating devotees of the rather different journalism of *Jeuneurs* Diary.

Morris had other worries, as well as being pestered by Eagle-lovers. He had assumed that Wolfe was going to be brought over for the party, but the cost-conscious executives of his magazine had assumed, wrongly, that the firm would be unwilling to pay the fare. When Morris heard of the omission only 24 hours before the party, Transatlantic calls were made to see if Wolfe was free to fly over; but he was not.

Following Linda Lovelace, one of the most sensational titles in the publishers' forthcoming lists is offered by Cambridge University Press at £8.50: *Bare Ruined Choirs*, by Dom David Knowles.

Talkative

Shirley MacLaine is not one of the desirable American women to whom President Kennedy is supposed to have made love. Members of the Kennedy family were so exhausted after meeting her and listening to her ride her favourite hobby-horse that they were too tired to proposition her, she declared disarming yesterday. She

But Simon Love, you've never encouraged me to diet before...



appeared before a large gathering of reporters who had been invited to the London Palladium to ask her about the singing and dancing show which is about to perform there for a short season.

Wearing a black two-piece outfit, Miss MacLaine parried a barrage of questions about the late President's love life with aplomb. "I'd rather have a President screw a woman than screw a country," she declared, and reporters blushed.

In the last Presidential election she did some active rooting for George McGovern, who lost. She did not think any of the current Democratic runners worth giving up a London season for, but she was ready to do some campaigning if the

right candidates were to stand. Her next film would be about the American aviatrix Amelia Earhart, who disappeared over Japan while under federal secret mission for President Roosevelt. She was keen to talk about Amelia, and about her recent visit to China, but she had to answer a lot of time-consuming questions about her sex life.

Unsporting

Competition being the thing, the sportsmen and sports writers who crowded into a hotel room to meet Lord Killanin, the president of the International Olympic Committee, concentrated first on musing their way to the bar. Then they fought for sandwiches, and sprinted after the ten available copies of the book which Killanin has written with John Rodda about the Olympics.

All ten were quickly snatched up, and someone also lifted Rodda's specially bound presentation copy. Only fleet-footed interception by the staff prevented that glittering prize being carried off.

Killanin, recalling that he was sacked from the *Daily Express* for not checking a story cried foul against many contradictory press reports and statements which had appeared about the fate of the 1976 Olympics. "Denials never catch up," he said, as though he was talking of legends in the race.

If you have not yet booked your holiday, a brochure on Dahomey says the country's attractions include "swimming pool in its hotel, going round on water through the luminous tamps during the shrimp fishing season. A lovely way to spend an evening."

PHS

"Old Age should be a time of happiness—not loneliness" Help to leave them that legacy.

Lord Feather.

"Those of us who are lucky enough to lead full lives, with family and friends may find it hard to comprehend the void that comes when someone is left to spend every day utterly alone."

"Now that I am retired I understand it a little better, though happily I don't have to endure it."

"The problem unfortunately will increase, as more people live longer. Official aid helps, of course. But it can't provide the caring, friendly help that matters so much."

"Help the Aged is tackling this human tragedy with the same imagination they used in providing simple flats. They are bringing companionship and practical help with Day Centres. People who would otherwise have to spend all day alone, 'staring at four walls' find friends, new interests and the happiness they deserve. I believe this is one of the best legacies one can leave."

"Under recent legislation gifts to charity up to £100,000 are exempt from Gift Tax."

Commemorate someone dear to you

perpetuates the name of a much loved person on the Founders' Plaque of another essential British Day Centre.

For further details please write to: The Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T31, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

A time for
benign
procrastination,
Peter Jay, p 19

Slater warns Linwood's strikers of threat Government rescue deal

took on the higher paid production jobs.

It is understood that the production workers involved in the strike had previously worked as packers and expressed a preference for this work although they knew it entailed a wage cut.

However, militant members of the shop stewards committee intervened claiming that men conceding mobility required by the company should not suffer financially.

Last night Chrysler executives made little attempt to hide their anger and frustration at such irresponsible action by the section of their workforce which is benefiting most from the Government's rescue scheme.

A company statement said: "We are appalled by the action of the Linwood workforce in going on strike at this crucial stage over a minor issue. The movement of packing operatives from Johnstone into Linwood was agreed at the national level meeting held at Whitley on January 23 as part of the agreement between Chrysler and the Government."

"The 50 packers at Johnstone will continue to be employed by

the company at their existing rates of pay which cannot be increased to the rates of pay of production operatives at Linwood without breaching the Government's pay policy. But we are prepared to discuss the issue at our annual pay negotiations in the summer.

"The company also agreed to employ 17 Linwood employees who wanted to work on the packing operation but at rates of pay similar to the Johnstone packers. The men agreed to this instead of being redeployed elsewhere in the plant at higher rates of pay.

"A similar number of Johnstone employees agreed to give up packing jobs to work elsewhere in Linwood. There was therefore complete harmony between the two groups which was destroyed by the action of the joint shop stewards committee.

"The company is very concerned about the issue, bearing in mind that Linwood benefited most from the agreement between the Government and Chrysler. If the strike continues it will jeopardize the entire agreement and the vital funding by the Government."

Old future depends on state economy and labour relations

penditure Committee, which is making a special study of the Chrysler deal, was asked what would happen if losses exceeded the amount covered in the rescue package.

He replied that if the company's cash flow was reasonable, "nothing will happen"; if not, action would be decided at the time.

Mr Gillespie, who is the chief contact between Mr John Ricardo, the Chrysler Corporation chairman, and the company's European operations but who is not a member of the board of the American parent corporation, yesterday rejected a suggestion that the restructuring of Chrysler UK, in which the Government will share in the losses up to 1979, was postponing the company's bankruptcy for another four years.

It is the intention of the corporation to sell out of the United Kingdom. "It is our intention to make this company work," he said.

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Ministers set seal on support fund

The parallel meeting of the 10 co-presidents of the Conference for International Economic Cooperation reached full agreement on the time-table and agenda of the four permanent commissions on energy, raw materials, development and finance, which will meet in Paris from February 11.

The controversy at the conference last December between the "tougher" members of the group of 77 developing nations like Algeria, was finally agreed yesterday.

Algeria wanted to bind the commissions to a cast-iron agenda, including a range of subjects filling an 18-page document.

Industrial countries like the United States did not wish to commit themselves to the discussion of issues like the indexing of raw material prices or the reform of the international monetary system.

Each commission will now be free to determine its own agenda in order not to endanger the February 11 date-line.

Findings on L & C failure today

By Our Financial Staff

Findings of the Department of Trade report into London & County Securities, whose collapse in late 1973 triggered off the secondary banking crisis, will be published today.

Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, who was a director of the group, is expected to issue a statement on his own position. The eagerly awaited reports began in January, 1974, and completed some nine months ago, is not expected to be particularly critical of Mr Thorpe, but some highly disturbing facts about the operations of the "fringe" banking group created by Mr Gerald Caplan are expected to emerge.

Indications of this came in March, 1974, when the inspectors appointed by Mr Shore requested their terms of reference to be extended to include section 172 of the Companies Act in addition to the original section 165.

This empowered them to investigate the real ownership of a company, and ascertain for whose benefit it was being operated.

Dr Burns affirms cautious policy on money growth

From Our United States
Economic Correspondent
Washington, Jan 28

Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve System, told Congress today that the Fed would not ease its monetary policies to stimulate a swifter rate of economic recovery.

He said the Fed would stick with its policy of modest money supply growth, and added: "We do not have the slightest intention of throwing caution to the winds and running the risk of rekindling inflation."

Dr Burns told a meeting of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives of the recession in wholesale prices and labour costs worried him, and every effort had to be made to ensure that the recovery which was well underway was not jeopardized by rising inflation.

His view that the economy was regaining strength was supported today by the publication of the latest figures on leading indicators by the Department of Commerce.

These showed that the composite index rose by 0.4 per cent last month, after an unchanged index in November. The composite index of leading economic indicators, which ended 1974 at 97.4, closed 1975 at 102.5 (1967 equals 100).

Plowden report rejects TUC proposal for 50pc union representation on new electricity body

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

Proposals from the Trades Union Congress that half the board of a reorganized electricity supply body should be appointed by the unions has been rejected by the Plowden Committee of Inquiry into the structure of the electricity industry.

The committee's basic recommendation that the 12 area supply boards in England and Wales, the Electricity Council and the Central Electricity Generating Board, which together make up Britain's largest industry, should be "united" into a single organisation was announced last year.

Yesterday Lord Plowden and his committee published their report which gives reasons for the decision and also makes recommendations on how a unified body should be run.

As well as rejecting the TUC proposals, the committee did not accept suggestions that the

segregated sales and generating areas should be split up on a regional basis into Scottish-style boards which produce and also sell electricity.

These two areas, plus the detail of the recommendations, will form the basis of the debate which Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, has promised before any final decision on the reorganization.

Mr Benn is anxious that there should be consultations at all levels within the industry plus a full public debate to ensure that the views of the consumers are known. He is expected to make his own views on the report known shortly in a major speech.

Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, and a member of the committee, said the report, including the rejection of the TUC proposals, was unanimous.

The committee recommended that the new body should consist of a full-time chairman,

four full-time members, the chairman of a National Electricity Consultative Council and six part-time members.

The TUC wanted half the board to be trade union representatives who would report back to the five national councils of unions which negotiate with the Electricity Council.

"We could not recommend the acceptance of proposals which seem to us to have little to do with giving these working in the industry a chance to take a direct part in decisions affecting their working lives," the report says.

"There would be no meaningful collective responsibility or public accountability to the industry, if the TUC proposals were carried out, the board would be merely the forum for

endless negotiations between two groups of representatives.

Another committee member, Baroness Seear said the committee was not against workers participating in the management, but it did not like the idea of the unions appointing the members.

Lord Kearton, who also served on the committee, said it was for the reorganized body to devise its own worker participation.

After the committee's press conference, Mr John Biffin, the new Conservative spokesman on energy, said the committee's decision to reject the TUC proposals "will have major repercussions". It would provide a formidable contribution to the wider debate on trade union participation at boardroom level.

Commenting on the report, Sir Peter Menzies, chairman of the Electricity Council, said: "Clearly there are many points of detail that will need to be discussed."

Balance of power, page 19

Italy reveals steps to safeguard the lira

From John Earle
Rome, Jan 28

Signor Emilio Colombo, the Italian Treasury Minister, today indicated that some time yet would elapse before the weekend closure of foreign exchange markets would be lifted.

Speaking to a senate commission about the lira crisis, he said that before its official quotation could be restored, the present government crisis would have to be resolved.

The minister stressed that in view of foreign debts amounting to \$14,000m (about £7,000m)—requiring annual interest payments of some \$1,300m—the prospects for further foreign assistance to support the lira were limited.

Italy was the only country to have utilized both its ordinary and oil facility quotas from the International Monetary Fund, and to have had recourse to the short and medium term finance mechanisms offered by the Community.

An emergency mission had returned from discussing in the United States an advance of about \$530m in line with decisions taken at the IMF's January meeting, but conditions for this would be arranged only in February, he explained.

Other possibilities might be available from the European Community, as well as a \$3,000m swap line from the Federal Reserve (of which \$250m had been drawn), and from the German Federal Bank (\$500m).

Signor Colombo could give only general indications of the economic measures required to tackle the crisis, but there was no intention to resort to trade or currency restrictions.

He laid down three objectives which government would have to pursue: a cut in the public spending deficit; a reduction in labour costs, and credit controls.

Shops fear price curbs may cause shortages

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

There are growing fears among some retailers that the Government's voluntary code on price restraint could lead to shortages, even if only temporary, of some items on the list which will cover 40 or more items of food and other goods commonly going into the home.

An extensive publicity campaign will follow the issuing of the list, which will cover 40 or more items of food and other goods commonly going into the home.

Another problem still being discussed at the department on non-food items is whether anything can be done about the position created by some manufacturers' trade associations which can speak only for less than 50 per cent of the makers in that field.

This could lead to some apparently restrained items entering the shops with higher price tags, unless a retailer absorbed the increase.

Borrowing needs last month £1,645m

By Our Economics Staff

Government borrowing requirements in December amounted to £1,645m according to the latest issue of *Financial Statistics*, published yesterday.

The December figure was the highest of any month so far in the current financial year, and brings the total borrowing requirement for 1975 to £17,200m.

This compares with an estimate in the last *Financial Statement* for the whole year of £7,827m. Although higher than other recent months, the December requirement was smaller than that for the same month of 1974.

The last quarter of the financial year (January-March), traditionally sees the Government with a surplus of revenues over expenditure.

However, this pattern was disrupted last year when the surplus failed to materialize in the first financial quarter, and there have been some fears that this experience could be repeated this year.

BSC chiefs criticized after television documentary

By Richard Allen
British Steel Corporation

British Steel Corporation chiefs have been severely criticized by union leaders after a television documentary looked at the corporation's policy-making.

The Granada documentary followed negotiations which led to BSC deciding to go ahead with a £44m order for two blast furnaces at a steelworks in Hunterston in Scotland from a German contractor.

One aspect of the programme which most alarmed union chiefs was the way in which an alternative scheme, which may have averted some blast furnace closures, was apparently disregarded without consideration.

Mr Bill Sims, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said yesterday: "I think it was a pretty poor show by the top planners. It was quite obvious that the board did not attempt to consider all the possibilities."

Mr Sims added that the programme clearly showed the advantage which could be gained if union representatives were allowed in on negotiations.

Mr Moss Evans, national organizer of the General & Municipal Workers' Union, commented: "It was quite clear that the chairman had made up his mind what he wanted to happen very early on."

He added that it seemed significant that the official responsible for industrial relations apparently made no contribution at the decision-making stage.

Cars trail behind in record exports by motor industry

By Our Industrial Staff

Exports of Britain's motor industry products, parts and components as well as vehicles, rose to a record £2,600m last year, a 40 per cent increase on 1974. Imports for the year were worth just over £1,000m.

For the fourth year in succession, exports of components, parts and accessories have exceeded the combined value of cars and commercial vehicles sold abroad.

Other products, which include tractors, trailers, dumper

How the markets moved

The Times index: 166.67 +1.28
The FT index: 404.6 +5.1

Rises

Adda Int	1p to 8p	Jardine Mason	14p to 43p
Becham Group	5p to 24p	Metal Box	6p to 22p
Donner Webb	3p to 27p	Nat Carbon	5p to 35p
First Fibre	2p to 25p	Peachey Prop	3p to 42p
Fisons	8p to 28p	Savile Gdn	3p to 24p
GKN	9p to 29p	Xarow	1p to 14p
Imp Chem Ind	5p to 36p		

Falls

Bk of NSW	15p to 67p	NK Refrigerator	2p to 42p
Com Ek of Syd	10p to 21p	Poke Wallend	20p to 43p
De Beers Ltd	5p to 31p	Potterchester	1p to 25p
Fisher, J	5p to 20p	Rothschild	6p to 25p
Howard & Wynd	11p to 24p	Steel Bros	6p to 21p
Imp Coat Gas	6p to 24p	Union Corp	5p to 41p
Lynburg Plat	6p to 10p	UU Textiles	1p to 4p

Equities advanced steadily on small buying. Gilt-edged securities had a firm day. Sterling gained 25 ppts to \$2.0200. The "effective devaluation" rate was 29.9 per cent.

Gold gained \$1.75 an ounce to \$128.25. SDR-S was 1.16986 on Wednesday, while SDR-E was 0.57653. Commodities: Rubber's index was at 1195.0 (previous 1190.4). Reports, pages 20 and 22.

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Plea on foreign investment

By Our Political Staff

More than 40 Labour MPs have signed a House of Commons early day motion calling for the establishment of an "inward-investment board" which would monitor new and existing foreign investment in the United Kingdom.

The motion, sponsored by Mr John Horam, MP for Gateshead West, and secretary of the moderate Manifesto Group of Labour MPs, follows the lines of proposals being considered by the industry committee of the Labour Party's national executive committee and also suggestions put forward by trade union leaders, including Mr Len Murray and Mr Jack Jones.

Budget deficit

(£ millions)				
Financial Year	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Revenue	1439	1560	1583	1600
Expenditure	2444	2181	2181	2181
Surplus	-1005	-621	-600	-581
Deficit	1005	621	600	581

THE POUND

	Bank	Bank
	buy	sell
Australia \$	1.67	1.61
Canada \$	32.25	32.25
Denmark Kr	8.25	8.25
France F	1.48	1.48
Germany DM	5.40	5.40
Greece Dr	34.00	34.00
Italy L	162.00	162.00
Japan Y	640.00	615.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.55
Norway Kr	11.50	11.50
Portugal Esc	20.00	20.00
Spain Pes	166.67	166.67
Sweden Kr	9.10	9.10
Switzerland Fr	5.40	5.40
Yugoslavia Dnr	40.50	37.00

Notes for small denominations high prices only. All supplied by the Bank of England. The Bank of England does not deal in foreign currencies.

Study clears private UK sector of stop-go role

By Tim Congdon

Britain's economy is "more stable than the economies of most other major industrial economies", and its comparatively poor economic performance cannot be blamed on the succession of "stop-go" economic cycles.

This is one of the main conclusions of a new study *Cyclical Fluctuations in the United Kingdom Economy* prepared by the National Economic Development Office and published today.

It also questions the emphasis placed in traditional business cycle theory on the role of private investment in causing instability. The evidence shows, it asserts, that private investment is not the "main instigator of cycles".

Indeed, "investment by the public sector, either directly by public authorities or through the nationalised industry is somewhat less stable than private investment", the study says.

The most unstable component of private expenditure is housebuilding which "makes a growing and substantial contribution to the overall cycle".

The study also suggests that government policy has been unable to remove cyclical fluctuations, but recognizes that this might not be a "practical aim of policy, particularly in an open economy like the United Kingdom".

But it argues that, since the size of the Government sector is larger now than before the war, "the fact that fluctuations have been less in the postwar period suggests that the overall impact of the increased size of the Government sector and of the Government's commitment to maintaining a high and stable level of employment must have been to reduce fluctuations at the aggregate level".

The study refers extensively to recent controversy over whether government economic policy has served to stabilise or destabilise the economy.

But it states that success in stabilisation policy "would require both an accurate assessment of the short-term prospects for the economy and an accurate assessment of the timing and extent of the effects of policy measures". Neither of these conditions is satisfied.

Standard Chartered Bank Limited

Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London EC4N 3AB. Assets exceed £5,500 million

Bakers get pledge of no cut in subsidy

By Hugh Clayton
Bread manufacturers have won concessions from the Government to return to accepting voluntary price restraint for their best-selling lines. Companies threatened not to cooperate in the scheme unless their terms were accepted.

Agreement was notified in a letter signed by an official at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Bakers were given five assurances which they believe go beyond those given to other food companies which have joined in the scheme.

The letter was separate from the Government's confirmation of acceptance of the scheme among manufacturers and the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Bakers were alarmed by the cut in the bread subsidy this month. The letter from the Ministry of Agriculture contains an assurance that the bread subsidy will not be cut in the six months for which traders agree to peg rises at a ceiling of 5 per cent.

Secondly, bakers will be able to round prices up to the nearest currency unit that will allow them to raise the price of a large loaf by 1 and a small one by 1p in three-trait price.

Thirdly, any cut in margins on bread will enable bakers to withdraw it from price restraint.

Fourth, if retailers want agreement from the Government for a flexible ceiling of between 3 and 7 per cent, standard loaves will still be pegged at 5 per cent in shops. The standard wrapped sliced loaf of 28oz accounts for more than half of bread consumption in Britain.

Fifth, if raw material costs rise so much that the 5 per cent ceiling cannot be held, bakers will be allowed to ask for permission to exclude bread from selective price restraint.

That means if they can convince the Price Commission in the next six months that a price rise of more than 1p on a large loaf is justified, they may be allowed to implement it.

Mr Michael Rogers, chairman of the Federation of Bakers, said yesterday: "Flour prices are edging up."

Steel plant talks

Eleven international steel companies considering a \$43,000m (about £1,800m) integrated steel plant in Western Australia will meet in Tokyo on February 22-24 to report on a projected feasibility study, a spokesman for the Hill Proprietary Company said yesterday.

New town offers homes to go with jobs

By Ronald Kershaw
Northern Industrial Correspondent
Newton Aycliffe, co Durham, is having to offer a home with every job to attract skilled and semi-skilled workers for industry which is expanding in the town.

The Government's Employment Service Agency, with the cooperation of Aycliffe Development Corporation and employers, will launch a campaign on Monday, initially to attract more than 100 workers.

Interviews for jobs, mainly in the engineering and building and construction industries, will be at job centres and employment offices in Newcastle,

Gateshead, Sunderland and South Shields. Successful applicants will be offered homes.

This apparently paradoxical situation is highlighted by the fact that the northern region of the Department of Employment has an unemployment register of 103,000, only 34 per cent of whom are unskilled labourers.

The region's unemployment figure is running at 7.9 per cent compared with the national average of 6 per cent but in the area around Newton Aycliffe, which includes Darlington, the unemployment rate is down to 5.5 per cent, the lowest in the northern region.

A spokesman for the Department explained that of the 103,000 unemployed in the region, there were 78,000 men. Of these, 36,000 were in the "Newcastle" category. "Newton Aycliffe is a new town," he said. "Its industrial sites have a scenic beauty which, for instance, industrial Newcastle does not have."

"To mobilise industry a new town might be preferred to industrial Newcastle. A new town does not have a reservoir of population to meet the influx of new industries, so it is building houses and offering them to these workers."

Newton Aycliffe now has a population of 25,000. It has more than 70 factories and offices employing nearly 10,000

people and projects under construction are expected to create a further 2,000 jobs in the next two years.

"We feel the offer of housing accommodation with each vacancy advertised will be a big incentive to many workers," a spokesman for the Aycliffe Development Association said. He pointed out the cost of a two-bedroom house in Newton Aycliffe is £6,895 a week rent and rates.

Some of the companies financially supporting the campaign of advertising, display stands, leaflets and brochures is R. W. Cootill, furniture manufacturers, which at present employs 440. The company is expanding and needs specialized workers such as upholsterers.

Closure of 40 banks will not hit staff

By Our Financial Staff
Midland Bank said yesterday that it did not anticipate any redundancies as a result of the planned closure of 40 of its 2,600 branches.

However, the situation is less clear cut in relation to the bank's removal of its non-banking head office departments from London to Sheffield, involving some 700 staff. So far, the bank has been able to absorb internally those staff who have not been prepared to leave London, but a spokesman said yesterday it was now becoming difficult to absorb any more.

In a statement, Midland said: "The proposed closures could be seen against the background of the growing activities of Midland Bank with have, in fact, created a further 1,000 jobs."

It branch closures are to be spread widely around the country. The spokesman said they did not represent any policy of retrenchment, but were merely "common sense."

CBI chief calls for price code abolition

By Ronald Emler
Sir Campbell Adamson, outgoing director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday called for the abolition of the price code and the removal of the 58,500 cut-off point above which price increases are not allowed.

He said that inflation would still be running at about 15 per cent towards the end of the year, and at this level it would still be double the average rate of our foreign competitors.

Speaking at a London conference on counter-inflation policy organized by the Financial Times, Sir Campbell said that it was essential to increase productivity in British industry and to create incentives.

It is completely impossible to have another year of further restriction," he said. "We cannot ignore the fact that differentials have already been heavily compressed."

He advocated that when the present pay curb policy runs out in the summer it should be replaced by a policy of percentage wage rises which would have to be lower than

today's average of 10 per cent. Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Icomen's union, ASLEF, opposed any extension of wage curbs. He said that incomes in Britain were already among the lowest in an industrialized economy.

The Trades Union Congress had agreed to the present 56 limit on the condition that the Government tackled rising unemployment. The number out of work today far exceeded the TUC's fears, and there was now the prospect of more than a million jobless until the 1980s.

Unemployment cannot be tolerated as a means of reducing the rate of inflation," Mr Buckton added.

Lord Redmayne, chairman of the Retail Consortium, said that in today's situation price control had become irrelevant, but had left the retail trade with cash shortages, gravely handicapped in terms of stock replacement and inhibited from further investment.

He stressed that the consortium had accepted the forthcoming code of voluntary price restraint, but only with "the gravest misgivings."

Investment boost for the Midlands

By Clifford Webb
Encouraging signs of a resurgence of investment have been identified in the west Midlands, especially in plant and machinery, according to the latest quarterly survey carried out by the region's chambers of commerce. It also reports a continued improvement in sales and orders.

Mr George Greaves, chairman of the west Midlands group of chambers of commerce, said yesterday: "It seems that Midlands industry with its tradition as the workshop of the country is now picking itself up off the floor after the catastrophes of the last couple of years."

But he gave warning that continued control of inflation was essential if the renewed confidence in investment was to survive.

More firms have reported an increase in export orders than a decrease, according to the survey. Sales at home and abroad showed promising improvements during the past three months even though the home market remained generally depressed.

Cashflow problems have eased considerably and the situation is described as "improved". But more money is still needed to finance increases in stocks which have been extensively run down in 1975.

The last survey in September was the first to predict an upturn in new orders. It indicates that returning confidence is leading to new investment, especially in plant and machinery.

There are also signs of plans for industrial building. The results, which are based on replies received from 300 companies employing 212,000, suggest that unemployment will continue to rise over the next three months, but at a reduced rate. There are indications that it will start to come down during the late spring.

West Germany's economy appears sure of achieving real growth this year, but the government here is still uncertain of the strength of the recovery. This sums up the West German government's annual report on the economy, which was approved by the cabinet today.

In detail, it forecasts that gross national product will show an average rise in real terms of 4 to 5 per cent this year compared with last year's fall of 3.6 per cent. The rise in the cost of living should slow to between 5 and 4.5 per cent from 6 per cent in 1975.

Unemployment will remain high on average at 1.05 million or 4.5 per cent of the working population, although by the end of the year the seasonally adjusted rate should have fallen to around 4 per cent.

The surplus of exports over imports is expected to remain little changed from last year at between DM24,000m (£4,653m) to DM27,000m or 2.5 per cent of gross national product.

From Peter Norman
Bonn, Jan 28
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We had hopes of being able to buy, or at least sample, some of the British foods which are unobtainable here—sausages, bacon, haggis, cheese, lamb and fish and chips to name but a few—but our hopes were unfulfilled as only France, Holland, Germany and Denmark were represented.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Giving companies an effective incentive to invest

From Mr D. A. Cole
Sir, The research project on economic effects of taxation changes described by Mr Toch (January 23) should produce some valuable information for the present and future Chancellors. The question whether investment incentives in the form of first year allowances (and others) have any effect on the aggregate level of industrial investment is well worth investigating. It would also be interesting to see the study extended in two ways.

First, it may be that other forms of incentive are more effective. In Germany incentives were given in 1975 in the form of cash payments of 7.1 per cent of investment of over £25,000. I can assure you that this incentive had a marked effect. It is difficult

to imagine that a contribution by government to the cost of an investment has no effect. If the first year allowance system has none it is presumably because of the approximately two years' wait before the cash benefit is received.

Second, and more fundamental, I should like to know the extent to which these incentives encourage the right kind of investment. By this I mean investment by the more efficient companies, or those who by investing can become efficient. It would be interesting to see the profit records of those companies who only invested because of the incentive, compared with those who would have invested anyway and those who did not invest.

In general corporate taxation penalises efficient companies in comparison with inefficient ones. Do investment incentives

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Yours faithfully,
B. A. COLE,
Director,
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PO Box 7,
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Wembley,
Middlesex HA9 0JW,
Jan 24.

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Lessons on the facts of business life

From Mr Nicholas Stacey
Sir, How industry works and tributes its wares; how it circulates and becomes profits, taxes, child allowances old age benefits or such goods for sale, are facts of which citizens of a country employing some 24 million workers should be aware.

But apart from a minimal number of people, such matters are incomprehensible to the silent, or not so silent, majority. This should be considered intolerable ignorance in a society which lives by its industry (in the widest sense) and whose competitiveness determines living standards.

By the time young adults of schools start their first year between 16 and 18 years, almost too late to inform even of the elementary facts of business life as they have learned nothing about it at school; and even those who obtain further education have a chance to learn basic elementary about the organization of industry or the calculation of money are even subjects for specialists.

To understand how the modern state hangs together, production, distribution, exchange functions must be broadly understood by all who in whatever job, will earn income. Would it therefore be desirable for all school children to receive, say, 5 hours of instruction on these subjects in their school learning year?

Even such limited exposure to the anatomy of the industrial-commercial world we live in would help to cure the time the almost total financial illiteracy now among adults of all ages and most occupations. Of course it may not be easy to find teachers with the necessary educational background to teach such subjects.

Should we not, therefore, include a short course in aspects of business in their curriculum? After all, if the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing field of Eton, the survival of Britain as an industrial nation will be decided in the secondary schools. Two or three years after the industrial revolution everybody is entitled to know the basic working of the system which enables us to earn a living.

Yours very truly,
NICHOLAS A. R. STACEY,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall,
London SW1Y 5EW,
January 27.

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Dunford & Elliott Limited

Preliminary Announcement
Unaudited Results for the 52 weeks ended 27th September, 1975

Marked improvement expected in current year

The Group results for 1974/75 cover the 52 weeks ended 27th September, 1975, and exclude the results of T. W. Johnson & Co. Ltd., which Company has been sold. The Group figures are not comparable with those for 1973/74 which covered the 61 weeks ended 28th September, 1974, but included the results of Brown Bayley Steels Ltd. and its subsidiaries from 18th December, 1973 only, the date of acquisition.

Trading Performance
The fall-off in demand for rolled steel products forecasted in our Interim Report proved even more serious than expected, and resulted in severe losses for some months. This experience has been shared by many steel producers throughout the world during what has been the worst recession for forty years. In our case we have also suffered the usual commissioning expenses and disruptive effect of introducing the new steelmaking facilities at Brown Bayley during the year.

These adverse factors have detracted from the continued steady performance of Dunford & Elliott, to which the high level of activity in the forging division has been a major contributor. Other encouraging features have been the second trading profit achieved by the Engineering Group, which operated for much of the year with a substantial order load, particularly from

Sheila 150

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Dunford slashes the dividend

lost £1.2m in the year to Sept. 1 forecast a further 10 per cent drop in gross profit, a simple borrowing expansion in capacity, it recession in years.

... Dunford has raised the dividend to 10 pence, a 10 per cent increase on the previous year's 9 pence. This is a significant move, given the company's recent financial setbacks.

Mr Frank Welsh, chairman of Dunford & Elliott, trading conditions have improved.

by 1977. The shares, at 93p, are one of the more reliable counters in the wool textile sector and look reasonably attractive yielding 8.6 per cent and selling at 7.3 times historic earnings if exceptional profits are included.

Blundell-Permgroglaze

A second half revival

While the major paint makers battle it out for the Do-It-Yourself market, Blundell-Permgroglaze sticks to its traditional trade sales, and a market that is still two-and-a-half times larger than that for D.I.Y.

After a dismal first half Permgroglaze benefited from a recovery in the United Kingdom, and a continuing growth of export and industrial sales in the six months to the end of October.

So, while profits for the full year fell from £1m to £843,000, most of the downturn was in the first half.

Henlys

Profits are still falling

Henlys made good some of the 25 per cent first-half profits setback thanks to its seasonally better second half. Even so, pre-tax profits in the closing half were still 13 per cent down



Wylfa nuclear power station, Anglesey: "Division of England and Wales into independent power boards rejected."

Shifting the balance of power

Roger Vielvoye discusses the Plowden Committee proposals for reorganizing the electricity supply industry

After a long and detailed investigation into the working of the electricity supply industry, Lord Plowden and his colleagues are recommending a new unified body for the industry that is in reality little more than a rebranding of the structure, with the Electricity Council given statutory powers to replace the unofficial means of persuasion that it already possesses.

One of the most frequently voiced criticisms from within the electricity industry is of the "arrogance" of the CEB and its obsession with technical perfection that produces a remoteness from the customer who must ultimately pay for the power produced.

Under the present system, each of the 12 area supply boards that sell electricity directly to the 19 million customers, and the Central Electricity Generating Board, the producers of most of the electricity sold in England and Wales, are in statutory terms autonomous bodies whose chairmen are responsible direct to the Secretary of State for Energy.

One method of changing this situation looked at by the committee was the division of England and Wales into independent power boards responsible for both the generation and distribution of electricity. It also considered, and again rejected, making these boards responsible to the CEB.

Much of the "slow and cumbersome" central policy making results from the efforts of the council to use all its unofficial powers to bring all the chairmen into line. The proposed unified Central Electricity Board would have the power to direct heads of the "operating units" that would replace the area supply boards and the CEB.

In rejecting these arguments, the committee says the industry's first need is for strong leadership. "It is at best, paradoxical to suggest that this need will be met by putting the industry's line managers in a position to combine against central policies which they disagree."

While the existing regional structure is seen in some quarters as a bar to efficient decision making, it is also regarded as a means of ensuring that the industry does not become over-centralized. Lord Plowden's committee is anxious that giving a real power to the centre in the industry should not sap the independence of these regional organizations.

The report adds that one of the great arguments in favour of a unified central board would be the ending of the present "feeling of separatism between the two sides of the industry. It results from the present division of statutory responsibility which obliges the different boards to stress their individuality rather than the fact they are all part of one industry."

A time for benign procrastination

It is characteristic of the myopia, or cynicism, of members of Parliament that today's debate—frictioned out with the spurious trappings of emergency—should be devoted to unemployment when the only thing which government action now can influence is, not the unemployment level this year, but the inflation rate in 1977 and 1978.

If those members, on the right as well as the left, who profess to be so shocked and indeed surprised by the January unemployment figures (which showed precisely the same rise as the average over the previous 12 months) really wanted to prevent this outcome, they should have been up in arms when Mr Barber was, literally, doubling the money supply in three-and-a-half years, and (though even then it was probably too late) in the summer of 1974 when Mr Michael Foot was opening the flood-gates to 25-30 per cent pay settlements at a time when there was no prospect of real increases in output at all.

It will not have escaped the attention of those members of Parliament who take an interest in these things that every recession since the war has been followed by a period of stagflation, and that the longer the period of stagflation, the more severe the recovery which follows. This was well documented for the early post-war years in Christopher Dow's classic text, *The Management of the British Economy 1945-60*, and since then it has been a matter of common, though hind-sighted, observation.

Presently available output statistics certainly suggest that the trough of the recession has been reached in the third quarter of last year.

Peter Jay
Economics Editor

Housing investment is likely to remain strong with interest rates at such low levels. There is probably still some stimulus to come from the real growth of public expenditure into 1976.

But a political generation reared on popularized versions of Keynes's demand theories will still wait an answer to the question: "Where will the recovery come if the Government continues to set its face against generalised massive deflation?"

They will rightly be sceptical of the quantitative impact, and quality, of the more concrete magic along the lines of the two previous instalments of so-called "measures to alleviate unemployment."

For this reason—and pending any more radical mechanism for eliminating the baneful effects of collective bargaining on employment—especially now that legislation to "protect" women has come close to making them uneconomic to employ as more effectively unionized male labour—the Chancellor's insistence on a progressively reducing pay increase norm, in the next pay round and beyond, is important.

Even if it achieves no more than steering expectations away from the myth of a year's restraint followed by general relaxation and towards the reality

Business Diary: Goodison perk • Giving public notice



First lady: Mrs Thatcher and Goodison during trading at The Stock Exchange yesterday.

grocer's daughter, I must be shown the foods and breweries pitch."

Talking to three women dealers, she said: "I am sure you know a bargain when you see one."

Ad vehicle

John Nunneley, managing director of British Transport Advertising, the British Rail-owned advertising contractor, is feeling rather pleased with himself. He is looking forward to the fruition next week of a scheme, devised in collaboration with WBS Advertising, the W. H. Smiths, to create advertising sites at the Birmingham

Goodison perk

Court exhibition centres. Their joint submission included a continuous frieze of 26 advertisements shied above the banks and shops in the piazza, the nerve centre of the hall complex.

Nunneley says the idea is that the advertisements, all of which have already been sold to prescriptive advertisers, should not be intrusive, although they will last for up to three years. There are some smaller poster sites in illuminated stands and frames for immediate use.

More ambitious plans are now being discussed with industrialists for a permanent construction which would give a "presence" for the sponsor and at the same time offer a service to the centre. This might be a weather or time unit. As well as giving the site the look of a permanent structure, the board should have a statutory duty to devolve maximum responsibility to operating units, throughout England and Wales.

Giving public notice

employment records to find out why workers go on strike.

An investigation of the "cause, nature, and degree of strikes that have disrupted British industry during the last 25 years" is to be undertaken by the Department of Economics at Strathclyde University, under the direction of a senior lecturer, David Forsyth.

Observing academic law that all research must postulate the need for further research, Forsyth promises "to develop the investigation to take in the question of how specific groups of workers in an industry or a firm can operate the strike weapon as a lever to increase their individual bargaining power."

While everybody else is hard up, it's heartening to see that the Social Science Research Council still has £4,700 to spare for combing Department of Em-

Interim Announcement of Group Profits for the six months ended 30th September, 1975 (Unaudited) and Interim Dividend

	6 months to 30th Sept. 1975	6 months to 30th Sept. 1974	Year to 31st March, 1975
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Sales value of contracts closed in period (Turnover)	38,843	35,754	181,040
Increase in work in progress in period	100,984	76,891	67,567
Value of work done in period	139,827	112,645	248,607
Profit before tax	3,333	1,463	5,956
Tax	1,733	834	3,257
Profit after tax	1,600	629	2,699

The profit before tax for the six months ended 30th September, 1975 is £3,333,000 compared with £1,463,000 for the same period last year. However it is necessary to point out that in long term contracting, turnover and profits have limited significance in the short term. Even so, the profit for the full year is expected to be appreciably higher than last year due mainly to much improved results from the U.S. companies.

The flow of orders in recent months has been satisfactory and therefore the forward work load on most of our companies is high. Liquidity continues to be strong and the Company is in a sound position to respond to further opportunities for expansion.

The Board has declared an interim dividend of 2.1p per share (last year 1.0p per share) which will absorb £608,000 (last year £413,000). The interim dividend will be paid on 1st April, 1976, to shareholders registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 1st March, 1976.

DAVY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Over 400 on MLR hopes but trade is thin

The fact that bargains marked were at their lowest level for nearly three weeks did not stop the FT Index going back over 400 on the London stock market yesterday.

The quality, as well as the quantity of the business done left a lot to be desired on the day of Mrs Thatcher's visit and most of it consisted of "bear" closing and a dribble of small buying orders.

Nevertheless, gains among the leading industrial issues ranged up to 5p and gilts, though subdued, were also firmer, especially at the long end. In spite of the thinness of the market the index advanced steadily all day and by the close stood at 404.6, a gain of 5.1 points.

Reed International, still basking in Tuesday's results, proved to be the most active share of the day and gained another 4p to 27p.

Other "blue chips" like Bechtel 34p, Fisons 35p, Unilever 43p and ICI 36p all scored gains of between 3p and 5p which were considered by many to be disproportionately large to the amount of business done.

Steel-related shares continued to be firm. Metal Box rose by 6p to 28p, but GKN went even better, gaining 9p to 29p and Hawker Siddeley were a couple of points firmer at 40p.

Stockholding groups like Saville Gordon, up 3p to 34p and Tom Martin 6p to 58p were in demand, but Davy International was hit by profit-taking after its recent results and shed 1p to 134p.

Some speculative demand for shipbuilders had Vesper batter by 9p to 91p and Yarrow by 7p to 142p. Felixstowe Dock was also wanted and at the close had advanced 5p to 135p.

On the shipping pitch, prices were generally unchanged, but the exceptions were Furness Withy, firmer by 7p to 21p on more speculative demand, and P & O, which gained 3p to 114p and made further progress towards what many see as its short-term goal of 120p.

Favourable advice helped several Far East shares like Jardine Matheson 14p to 439p and Sime Darby 6p to 125p.

Stores shares were a firmer look than of late, the best being Debenhams, up another 3p to 98p, and J. & S. 21p to 214p, and British Home Stores 2p to 362p.

Both Distillers, 1p to 148p, and Teachers, 3p to 220p, continued to draw strength from the raising of whisky export prices, and Greenall Whitley got a lift from the chairman's remarks and went up 2p to 65p.

In foods, Cavenham, up 1p to 134p, was comparatively unmoved by news of a restructuring and retailing arrangement with a United States company, while British Sugar Corporation, whose results are due today, held firm at 345p.

Lower profits have already been forecast, but with investment in buildings and plant and increased acreage for beet the next two years could see a vast improvement.

With the exception of National Westminster, unchanged at 285p, the banks had another good day with Midland, after an early fall because of the branch closures plan, ending 4p better at 316p, and Lloyds 27p and Barclays 34p both adding four points.

Ois had a quiet and rather uncertain day with BP gaining 2p to 33p and Shell unchanged at 386p.

Gold shares came back up to 25p, a meta price, while in mines Pancontinental added 25p to £1, on the upgrading of its uranium reserve estimates.

Cape Industries, where Charter Consolidated has a con-

trolling stake, was active, with shares ending 7p firmer at 150p and up 12p so far this week. Some were even speculating that Charter may buy the remaining 37 per cent.

Romford Stadium rose 5p to 50p on reports of increased attendances, while the decision of Bambergers to stop making flat wooden pallets left the shares untouched at 50p.

Properties saw some demand though not to the same extent as in recent days. Land Securities firmed 2p to 192p, MEPC 3p to 92p and British Land, in the face of fresh rights issue talk, 1p to 321p.

Companies reporting saw Glass Glover unchanged at 35p, and Blundell Permeable also untouched at 43p.

Allied Textiles were firm at 93p. A call by European parliamentarians for a restart to the Channel Tunnel project boosted that unlikely share 9p to 47p, while speculation ahead of an announcement that talks are on at Sandhurst Marketing 5p to 40p.

Prices stayed firm after hours with, in particular, insurances, insurance brokers and banks making advances.

Gilts had a good day. Hopes of a further reduction in Minimum Lending Rate on Friday, which were felt to be justified by recent money market developments and by the recent

general trend towards lower interest rates, were the main encouraging influence.

"Shorts" put on 3 or 4 point. Demand was well-sustained throughout the session and dealers described trading conditions as fairly active.

"Longs" also performed well, showing gains on the day of 3 to 4 points. Here, too, the market was fairly busy. Dealers said that much of the buying was new and included considerable solid institutional demand.

The shares in McKay Securities a small, family-controlled property company, are active at 76p, where the discount is 72 per cent on an historically valued portfolio. Institutional and family holdings account for all but 10 per cent of the equity, so this is a narrow market.

Equity turnover on January 27 was £80.55m (18,705 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Reed International, P & O, ICI, Gas "A", British American Tobacco, Barclay Bank, Charter Consolidated, Burmah Oil, Marks & Spencer, GEC, Dunlop, Boots, Dixon's "A", Weston Pharmaceutical, National Carbonising, Harris Lebus and Cape Industries.

Latest dividends

Company	Div	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
(and par values)	Ord	ago	date	total	Year
Allied Textile Fin	2.22	—	2/4	5.27	4.94
Ashtons Int (25p) Fin	2.1	2.05	25/3	3.05	2.82
Jas Austin Steel (25p) Int	2.0	2.0	5/3	—	4.37
Peter Black (25p) Int	2.0	1.4	1/5	—	4.69
Blundell-Permo (25p) Fin	1.59	1.54	—	—	2.21
Bullough (25p) Fin	2.87	2.87	—	4.55	4.27
Dunford & Elliott Fin	0.5	2.7	2/4	2.25	4.47
Fashion & General (5p) Int	1.6	1.5	13/2	—	3.70
Glass, Glover (5p)	0.95	0.85†	1/4	1.35	1.26
Renllys (20p) Fin	3.6	3.6	8/4	5.3	5.3
Louhro (25p) Fin	1.24	1.40	5/4	3.72†	3.94
Int	0.9	0.85	5/4	—	3.72
Standard Trust (25p) Fin	2.7	2.7	25/3	4.2	3.93

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. †Adjusted for scrip.

Bullough confident after holding its own

After holding its own with pre-tax profits up a bit to £1.21m for the year to October 31, Bullough, a Manchester-based engineering group, is confident. The board is looking for bigger profits this year, with the main improvement coming in the second half. This belief is based on a return to profitability at Hago Products, in wire and tv stands, better results from several subsidiaries and a maiden contribution from Project Office Furniture.

Profits at the half-way mark rose 47 per cent to £516,000, but the second half was disappointing. Pre-tax profits during this period went down from £788,000 to £603,000—a 23 per cent decline. Turnover rose £2m to £13.9m and the net profit slipped to £530,000. The final dividend is unchanged at 4.38p gross, but with a higher interim of 2.58p, the total payout goes up from 6.36p to 7.02p.

B. Matthews buys Turkey group

Bernard Matthews has bought from Armour and Company of the United States Armour Le Grys Limited for £500,000 payable in cash. In addition, Bernard Matthews will arrange for the repayment of loans by Armour to Armour Le Grys of £225,000.

The business of Armour Le Grys is the breeding, rearing, processing and marketing of turkey poulters. Armour Le Grys owns about 500 acres around Halesworth, Suffolk, all within 40 miles of Matthews's facilities. Matthews was advised by Kleinwort, Benson.

Peter Black strides on

Both divisions of Peter Black, in bags and software, are making headway. Pre-tax profits for the Keighley-based group jumped 25 per cent to £641,000 in the half-year to October 31, and the board is confident. In October, the board said bags were holding up well and footwear results were "excellent". Turnover rose by £1.3m to £7.1m. Earnings a share moved from 6.17p to 7.70p and the

interim dividend rises from 2.15p gross to 3.08p, to reduce disparity with the final.

Tough times at Ferguson Ind

The downturn at Ferguson Industrial Holdings shows signs of levelling out. In the first half of the year to February 28 pre-tax profits fell 29 per cent to £342,000; but over nine months the drop was only 2.4 per cent to £536,000. These profits were struck after a rise in interest charges from £17,000 to £257,000. Sales went up from £12.1m to £16.8m. Construction is depressed but sales came from engineering supplies and builders' merchanting.

Ferguson holds 28.02 per cent of the shares in Limer Concrete Machinery which has announced a rights issue. The group has not yet decided whether to take up its entitlement.

Recession knocks James Austin

Marketed two years ago, steel stockholder, and structural engineer James Austin felt recession in the six months to September 30. On turnover down from £4.3m to £4.13m, pre-tax profits fell from £582,000 to £445,000, and the six months profit dropped from £278,000 to £239,000. But the cash position is sound and the full year's figures should be satisfactory, says the board, even though business is still tough. The interim payment is 3.08p gross against 2.98p. Pre-tax profits reached a peak of £1.34m in the year to March 31, 1975.

Glass, Glover on mend

Glass, Glover, the London-based fruit and vegetable importer and distributor, has recovered some ground. In the half-year to September 30, pre-tax profits rose from £160,000 to £202,000, and turnover advanced from £12.4m to £14.5m. The board says liquidity is strong and the results relate to non-payment of principal.

Once again there have been substantial board level changes. Following the departure of six directors in 1974, a further four directors retired last year.

Briefly

GLOBE & PHOENIX GOLD
Pre-tax profits £44,000 (£69,000), net revenue £71,000 (£85,000), for half year to last June 30

GILTSBUR
Giltsbur has bought Ficks Exhibitions (25p) for £321,400 (about £161,000).

ROLLS-ROYCE
Fourth distribution of 5p a £1 ordinary unit—already announced—will be made on or after Feb 25.


TECHNOLOGY INV TRUST
Net pre-tax revenue for half-year to Nov 30, £279,000 (£291,000).

HARVEYS OF BRISTOL
Although turnover of Harveys (a subsidiary of Allied Breweries) rose from £38.98m to £46.2m in year to September 27, pre-tax profit fell from £10.53m to £5.71m.

BETLEHEM STEEL
Revenues for 1975 down from £2.2m to £2.02m and net profit from \$34.2m to \$24.2m. Earnings a share, \$5.54 (\$7.85).—Reuter, New York.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

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**Weatherall
Green & Smith**

Chartered Surveyors, Estate Agents,
London Leeds Paris Manchester

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Norating relief on home of disabled person

Vandyk v Oliver (Valuation Officer)

Before Lord Wilberforce, Viscount Dilhorne, Lord of Glaisdale, Lord Edmund-Davies and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton.

The House of Lords, by a majority of four to one, held that on the proper construction of section 45 of the General Rate Act, 1967, which Lord Wilberforce described as a labyrinth and a minefield of obscurity, a disabled person in a wheelchair who had chosen as a home for himself and his family a flat in a building suited to his requirements and circumstances, was entitled to relief from rating of the flat.

Their Lordships, Lord Edmund-Davies dissenting, allowed an appeal by the Revenue from the decision of a majority of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Goff and Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice MacKenzie dissenting) (1975) 2 WLR 797 affirming the Lands Tribunal (Mr Stuart Daniel, QC, and Mr T. C. Strathairn, FRICS) in *Vandyk v Oliver* (1974) 119 Ch 238, holding in favour of the ratepayer, Mr Neville David Vandyk, a solicitor, tenant of a flat at Addiscombe Road, Kensington, who was a disabled person confined to a wheelchair and in continuing need of after-care.

Section 45 provides that in ascertaining the gross value of a hereditament "no account shall be taken of any structure or part of a building which is of a kind similar to structures such as are referred to in paragraph (b) of any section of the Act, but does not fall within that paragraph by reason that it is owned or has been supplied otherwise than as mentioned in that paragraph."

Mr Geoffrey Rippon, QC, and Mr Alan Fitcher, for the Revenue; Mr David Wildcombes, QC, and Mr Matthew Horton for Mr Vandyk.

LORD WILBERFORCE said that the flat was on the second floor, had five rooms, two bathrooms, a dining hall, kitchen and balconies. In 1968, and again in 1971, Mr Vandyk made proposals for alteration in the flat to suit his needs as a disabled person. The value as nil, as against the previous gross value of £500, rateable value £288. On appeal, the Lands Tribunal fixed the value at £500, making £50 gross, £50 net. The Court of Appeal by a majority dismissed the Revenue's appeal. The Revenue now sought to have the original assessment restored. There was an alternative contention for Mr Vandyk—that in any event the assessment should be reduced as regards two rooms in the flat.

Mr Vandyk's disability was the result of poliomyelitis in 1947. He was confined to a wheelchair, and he needed constant attention that was provided by his wife, who lived in the flat, and, when she was away, by professional attendants.

He acquired the flat in 1968, choosing it, among other reasons, because the doorways were wide enough to allow access for his wheelchair. The flat was available, and there were porters and central heating. He had certain adaptations made to his bedroom and one bathroom, necessary, or suitable, for a man

suffering from his disability. The flat was a normal residential flat which suited Mr Vandyk's circumstances and requirements. Should he be relieved from rates in respect of his hereditament except as to the flat value? The answer must be found in the statute. But before entering the labyrinth, it seemed advisable to consider what the Lordships were looking for, and state some general considerations.

Everyone had to live somewhere, but there were alternatives. A man might find his own accommodation, or he might ask a host, or if he was seriously ill, mentally or physically, he might ask a health authority to provide a home for him. Health authorities had special powers as to persons requiring care or after-care.

If a man provided his own home but had to spend more on it because he was ill or needed after-care, one might expect that he should be relieved from rates on account of the extra cost. But for an invalid, it would be unfair to charge him rates on it—and the same principle could be applied to a disabled person confined to a wheelchair. If a man, on account of his disability, selected a dwelling which was more expensive than one which he would acquire if he were not disabled, he should get some relief on rates on account of the extra cost.

The consequences of giving such relief would be considerable. It would mean that persons suffering from illness or disability, or persons in need of care or after-care, whether or not they were in need of special facilities, would be relieved from rates on account of the extra cost of their accommodation.

It was hard to see how those general words excluded any person who might reasonably choose. To say that he might not choose a castle was hardly a significant restriction. So his Lordship did not think that Mr Vandyk could succeed without carrying with that result the consequence that anyone in need of care or after-care, or who acquired a residence could claim total tax exemption for the building so long as he could say that it was suitable for his purpose of after-care being provided.

Did Parliament intend such far-reaching and indiscriminate relief? There was an alternative contention for Mr Vandyk—that in any event the assessment should be reduced as regards two rooms in the flat. The Revenue sought to have the original assessment restored. There was an alternative contention for Mr Vandyk—that in any event the assessment should be reduced as regards two rooms in the flat.

Secondly, the section throughout referred to "a structure"—a general enough word—but the fact that it was used after a reference to the hereditament suggested that

the structure was not itself the hereditament but was something added to it. It was that addition which was to be disregarded, but one was then left with the hereditament to value. Thus in paragraph (a) "structure" clearly referred to a garage for an invalid chair.

The third was a more intricate point. In paragraph (b) reference was made to the National Health Service Act, 1946, section 28, and in paragraph (c) the National Assistance Act, 1948, section 29. Neither section referred to accommodation.

The 1946 Act had now been replaced by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, section 12 of which replacing section 28 of the 1946 Act, did now refer to the provision, equipment and maintenance of residential accommodation for after-care. It was said that section 28, through general language, had the same effect. But what was relevant was whether, when section 45(b) of the 1967 Act referred to structures, it included residential accommodation.

Thus far one would be inclined to accept a restrictive interpretation of "structures", and that was what the majority of the House of Lords did. The Court of Appeal did in *Jewish Blind Society v. Birmingham Corporation* (1968) AC 37 the House had given its approval to an unrestricted meaning to "structures" and their Lordships must accept that as the law. But the very fact that "structure" was a wide meaning permitted their Lordships to find some limitation on the width of the section in other provisions.

The considerations his Lordship had stated suggested that it had a limited scope—granting a measure of relief in respect of special features of a hereditament on account of a man's illness or disability. They did not support the radical argument for Mr Vandyk that exemption from rates was to be granted on account of the extra cost of the accommodation for persons suffering from illness or disability, needed care or after-care.

It was said, however, that that far-reaching result followed from the wording of the section. On that his Lordship would say two things. First, there was no case for preferring a purposive to a literal interpretation, the present was such a case. The section was a labyrinth. The key subsection (d) referred back to (a), (b) or (c), with a connecting link described as similar in kind, yet not of the same nature or function, or on those words in combination.

But that introduced yet further difficulties, for there was acute dispute, if purpose was the test, whether that was the same thing, as actual use, or whether the word again introduced the conception of the purpose of the use. There was a difference of view whether a National Health authority had power to require a person to live in a person in Mr Vandyk's position or whether the power conferred by the 1968 Act was ancillary to the power of care.

His Lordship revolved against a step-by-step approach, from one doubtful expression to another, where the earlier words, through referential legislation, towards a conclusion so far out of accord with any credible policy. The fact that Parliament had used the word "structure" for other purposes chose to legislate in that obscure manner did not force their Lordships to be the blind led by the blind.

Secondly, it was at least arguable that, even through the literal approach, a result less far-reaching than that contained for Mr Vandyk might follow. Paragraph (d) required one to assume an identical or similar hereditament supplied by the objector instead of by the local health authority. In accordance with paragraph (b) and the incorporation legislation, accommodation could only be supplied if the (dominant) purpose was to provide after-care or enable it to be given. But the (dominant) purpose for which the hereditament was supplied was to provide a residence for Mr Vandyk. So case would not come within (b) and did not come within (d); and the claim therefore failed. His Lordship also considered that the alternative claim for relief in respect of the two rooms failed, for the reasons given by Viscount Dilhorne.

There was here a wider issue. We had here legislation: the General Rate Act 1967, section 45, itself far from clear, containing references to other sections of the Act, and a number of other statutes. Other legislation might also have to be considered.

In *London's* case Lord Reid found himself quite unable to understand the scope of section 45, and he was not alone. In the present and other cases had been pointed out the great difficulties for normal minds which the complicated legislation produced. If the scope of section 45 was to be extended far beyond local authorities and charities to many thousands of citizens, many of them ill or handicapped, or if the contrary was the case, Parliament would have to legislate in a manner which was almost impossible to understand. His Lordship would hope too that it might make them fair and rational. His Lordship would allow the appeal and order that the original valuation (£500 gross, £288 net) be restored.

The only difficulty in favour of a wider construction of section 45(b) was the word "him". It was difficult to suppose that Parliament intended to give relief against a loss resulting from a claim by a third party but also compensation for a loss directly suffered by the party indemnified. If section 45(b) was confined to the liquidator's personal protection, the paragraph would be largely inoperative. Under the order of July 28 the provisional liquidator could not distribute assets until a further order. If the court made an order authorizing specific interim payments on indemnity to the provisional liquidator, it would be unnecessary because he would be acting in pursuance of the court's order and nothing could be done under the indemnity. But if the court authorized payments in general terms the liquidator would be personally liable if such payments produced a loss to the company's assets so that other creditors went short of their just entitlements. That would also be the case if the liquidator was acting out of court. It was difficult to suppose that a liquidator would be prepared to run the risk of personal liability for wrongful distribution of the assets under his control unless he was provided with indemnity which was perfect. A narrow construction of section 153(b) would largely stultify the obvious intention of the provision. A wider construction did not involve any violence to the language of the Act.

Solicitors: Herbert Smith & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

wrongly, his Lordship thought—that the two rooms qualified for rate relief. The concession made in respect of the two rooms created a difficulty as to the order which should be made. Should it be in respect of the two rooms or should it not? His Lordship thought not. It must be left to the Revenue to decide whether or not to inspect the concession which, on his Lordship's view of the law, should not have been made. Since Air relief in respect of the two rooms, Lord Simon agreed with the speech of Viscount Dilhorne because it credited Parliament with a means which accorded with the nature and scope of the concession.

LORD EDMUND-DAVIES, dissenting, said that the House must give the word "structure" the meaning assigned to it in *Almond's* case, and that all kinds of buildings were included. The concession made in respect of the two rooms was therefore a concession in respect of the two rooms.

His Lordship could find no warrant for the Revenue's view of the law. The concession made in respect of the two rooms was therefore a concession in respect of the two rooms. The concession made in respect of the two rooms was therefore a concession in respect of the two rooms.

His Lordship could not accept that the test was the dominant purpose of the use of the building. The proper question was not whether a local health authority or voluntary organization would be likely to provide it. The proper question was whether the building was of a kind similar to structures such as are referred to in paragraph (b) of any section of the Act.

His Lordship could not accept that the test was the dominant purpose of the use of the building. The proper question was not whether a local health authority or voluntary organization would be likely to provide it. The proper question was whether the building was of a kind similar to structures such as are referred to in paragraph (b) of any section of the Act.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Mr N. D. Vandyk.

Company's transactions exempt

Inland Revenue Commissioners v Goodwin

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord Kilbrandon, Lord Salmon and Lord Edmund-Davies.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the Inland Revenue Commissioners from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Russell, Lord Justice Stamp and Lord Justice Scarman) (1975) 1 WLR 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 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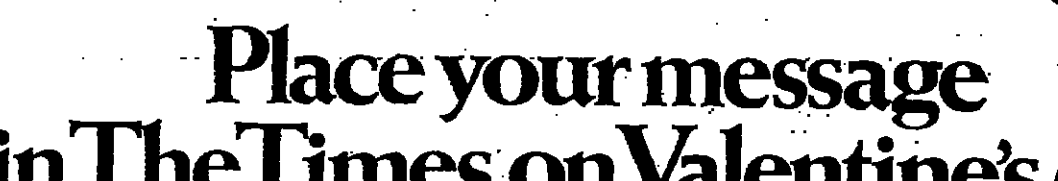
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